THE LIBERATOR: PEBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY,

ANTI-SLAVERY OFFICE, No. 25 CORNHILL. ary W. Williams, General Agent :

on all remittances are to be made, and elating to the pecuniary con ERMS - 59 50 per senous, psyable in admanufactions must be post PAID. INTISEMENTS making less than a square and three times for 75 cts.; one square

SANUEL PHILBRICK,
LOUIS GENERAL BASSETT Financial Committee.

LUCYD GARRISON, Elitor. M. XII.--NO. 27.

SELECTIONS.

Construction of the Constitution. Dr. Channing's new work, "The Duty of the Free States."

o the Constitution, it is not only history of the period of its to apply to it the principles of uni-les authors honored these, and did establish a government in hostility to pirit of reverence for huis eminently the spirit of the Con-

ve an interpretation-which to harmony with the immutable Any other construction virtually falls
It is of of force, for it cannot shake of God. On these principles we main-anstitution does not and cannot bind to demand from the whole human o the municipal law of southern slaand a merely speculative one, but of importance. Our honor as a people

instruction of the Constitution This is not the day for setting up of slavery, for demanding from corld succor and countenance property in man. We disgrace abroad ministers on such a ould regard our character too deformity and stench of slavery asstrils of the world. We should atation of honorable men. in foreign countries, to employ work. An American, alive to his at easily hear this humiliation nough, that, in our private inter-eigners, we are set down as citizens untry. But we need not and dd up our shame in the blaze of igh places of the world. We ought ite men every where to in States especially should They should insist, that is brand shall not be fixed on our diforeign policy; that the name of

nent shall persevere in its efforts for the claims of slaveholders in foreign ach claims, if asserted in earnest, must or they cannot be acceded to. Engor ground on this matter; so ought On this point we ought to speak ionally, without softening language, say to the South, to Congress, to the will not fight for slavery. We can die well not fight for slavery. We can die patree, for rights. We will not die or in support of wrongs. In truth this ion, exists now so extensively States, that it is utterly impossible for carried on in behalf of slavery; and the fact, all diplomacy in its behalf be-ekery. It is a disgraceful show for no fit. Even could war be declared for p moral feeling of a large part of would rob it of all energy, and would and shame. Bad as we think men, against their consciences. e finds its strength in the moral. The sustained by the idea of acting authority; and on this account over pirates, who either cower, a guiding intelligence, makes them proportion as a people become ally in proportion as they re istianity, it is harder to a war. The moral sense, which is easily blinded e be imposed on without much They take the justice of a war trust. They must see that they e, or they are no match for a s the best materials for an arcause, and the worst in a wicked to the aid or countenance of We could not fight in such a quars would hang down, as truly as if crial chains. To fight for a cause al chains. To fight for a cause for a cause which conscience st! for a cause on which we dare not ag of God! The thing is impossible. hies would desert to our foe We im for not suffering a slave to tread keep us from being plunged into a But if the evil is to be borne, let ist, the consolation that our blood is abted rights; that we have truth, jus-

not side; that religion, freedom, and not leagued with our foe. carmed who hath his quarrel just, aked, though locked up in steel, sence with injustice is corrupted."

sivery does and will sway the national judged from the fact, that it is who participate in it; that pared by it for a co-operation un-forth; and that, of consequence, it oth, in no small degree, the control The jealousies of the slaveholder The palousies of the slaveholder They mix with and determine our in matters which we might think least remicious influence. Of late, one of mausiled mea in the country,* the cit-State, was nominated as Minister to Court. He had one qualification, permy man who could have been selected it hat its, a thorough acquaintrance with Great Britain as to the northe, his admirable powers, and his exblic affairs, fitted him to represent the ordinary powers But the nome as resisted vehemently in the Sen-that he had expressed his mora very; and that he would not, therecause of slavery at the court of St. he his appointment was despaired framed at last only by a firmness which the South could not safely action of the slaveholeers on this ot carried through, does not the spirit and policy. They have essed their purpose to exclude from frust and honor every man from the xpresses his moral feelings against slathese feelings are spreading a mong strength, the slaveholder has virtuence of proscription on the North. executive power must be ladged in her most enlightened and virtuous represent the country abroad.

a man on the ground of a moral
pervades the North, is equivalent ranchisement. A new test for of-sed of before, is to exclude us from untry in those high public trusts instruments of public influence. at to become a proscribed race? lince to great principles be punished dion? Can we renounce all kin-thers, and suffer our very love of the by the Constitution are thrown all?

6 Milk

thamp-

-Geo.

ohn S.

Skane-the H.

_J. B.

Pearly .- B.

and Everett



OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD ... OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 8, 1842

The nomination of our Minister to England was ers in a state of nonage; it prevents the freedom of all but rejected, and in this we see how slavery has complicated itself with our most important national the cause of the slave in the M. E. Church, to a great affairs; how it determines the weightiest acts of the extent. general government; how it taints our foreign as well as domestic policy. The North cannot hope well as domestic policy. The North cannot hope to escape with lending a helping hand, now and then, to southern institutions. We must put our shoulders to the wheel. We must be governed throughout with reference to slavery. Were this the place, it would be easy to show how the South by a skilful management of the parties of the North, has been and may continue to bend the general government to its purposes; how slavery has been made a means of concentrating power into the hands of keep quiet. Wey, had you made peace with slavery. has bent and may continue to bend the general government to its purposes; how slavery has been made a means of concentrating power into the hands of those who uphold it. This institution is not a narrow interest, seldom intruding itself, too trifling to quarrel about; but a poisonous element, acting subtly on public affairs when it seems to be quiet, and sometimes breaking out into violences dishonorable to our national councils, and menacing to the Union. Its influences are not concealed; and the time has a sometimes are not concealed; and the time has a sample doing, we are not doing any thing to discount for solemn, carnest effort to sever it from the come for solemn, earnest effort to sever it from the turb slavery. government which it would usurp.

From the New-York . Watchman

Present State of the Cause.

We have not done with brother Matlak's article He thinks the abolitionists in the New-England Conference now stand in the front rank of the antislavery phalanx-the cause was never more prosperous in New-England, among the Methodists a' that.' He does not seem to admit that Ep cy has been any barrier to this cause, at least in the New-England Conference. And to make out this point, he first refers us to the Convention held in this city, in 1840, a Convention which, as we thought at the time, promised much, but which, as the sequel has proved, resulted in nothing. We did not, in our previous remarks, allude to the strenuous efforts put forth by one or two, who came to it on purpose to prevent the object for which it had been called. What was it that Rev. P. Crandall tugged so hard to accomplish? And does bro. Matlack forget how queer that brother looked, after his labored speech, when he looked around in vain to see some one arise in reply; but the question was put and carried against him, without scarcely one dissenting voice besides his own? And where is that other one who ame on the same errand?

We did hope something from the formation of that society. But we have been disappointed, as bro. M. will be when he sees things as they are. And as his remarks have reference particularly to New-England, and as nearly one half the preachers or delegates who attended that convention were from the New-England States, of course we should look for the fruits in that region of country, and especially when we consider, that the New-England Confer-ences have been represented as the hot-bed of abo-

First, then, let us see how many auxiliaries have been formed in New-England. On recurring to the record of the Corresponding Secretary, we find the whole number of auxiliaries reported to him is seven-teen, all told! And of this number three are within the bounds of the New-England Conference!! the bounds of the New-England Conference: !—not one in Rhode Island, except, perhaps, that of the preacher's society—not one in New-Hampshire, and not one in the Maine Conference. This is standing in 'the front rank' with a vengeance. Where should we have anticipated the formation of auxiliaries so many as within the bounds of the New-England Conferences?

England.
Well, and how has it been with regard to funds? erable pittance which has been contributed, not a cent has come from the Methodist abolitionists of New-England! Call you this 'standing in the front But we are referred to the 'high ground' taken by

the New-England preachers at their anniversary meeting last year. 'High ground?' Was it any higher than those same brethren took in 1837? Nay, was it as high? However, we know all about the they were never PERMITTED to reach! What they wished and attempted to do, was to say, in a Conference capacity, that all slaveholding, [not slavery,] but all slaveholding was sin, under all circumstances. That they never have been permitted [1] to say. We heard bishop Emory, and Bishop Hedding, and bishop Waugh, forbid their uttering that sentiment in their Conference action on the subject. True, the N. E. Conference, last year, did pass resolution, saying that 'slavery is a sin,' as some of the other Conferences may have done. The issue with the bishops was not raised on that point, no do we now recollect, that the bishops ever refused to let the Conferences pronounce slavery a sin; but they did deny their right to pronounce all slavehold ing sinful, or slavery sinful, under all circumstances. And this point they have never yielded; but the preachers themselves have yielded it, and, instead of attempting to maintain that right against that out-rageous episcopal assumption, they now say nothing about it in Conference; but in their societies they

may, indeed, take very 'high ground.'
And to this we should add the refusal of bishop
Waugh to receive, or to permit the New-England Conference to receive, the petitions of the people, in 1837. And then, after that monstrous stretch of his episcopal power, he PEREMPTORILY REFUSED AN APPEAL FROM HIS DECISION ON A QUESTION OF ORDER! Who ever heard of such assumptions before, on the part of any presiding officer, civil or religious? To declare a motion out of order, and then refuse to put the question of an appeal from that decision!!! Such was Methodist Episcopacy in 1837. Such it is now; for the bishops have never receeded, nor given any intimations that they think they may have erred in those asthat they think they may have erred in those as-sumptions. And, who does not know, that the 'high-ground' occupied by the preachers, both at that time and since, was not so 'high,' after all, but that they have bowed and crouched to the anti-abolition, pro-slavery power of the bishops. Dependence on epis-copal power may keep some of our brethren silent on this matter, and interest, or the want of informa-tion, may prevent others from concurring in these remarks, but we know that we not only speak the remarks, but we know that we not only speak the truth, but we speak what we have heard from the lips of scores of the preachers first and last, and some who now answer to the name of presiding elders, and

other subordinate officers.

And, it is a fact, susceptible of the clearest demonstration, that the opposition of the bishops and preachers has not been more successful in suppressing practical abolition, than the 'patronage,' (if we may so call it,) which has cooled off the abolition zeal of hundreds. How many have been cured of abolition by being appointed presiding elders? How many, by being noticed and flattered by episcopal power? How many by being appointed stewards, exhorters, class leaders, and trustees? We could give a column of names of persons in different places. One man subscribed \$100, to aid the Watchman but to gain license. One man subscribed \$100, to aid the Watchman, but to gain license he refused to pay it. And how many do we know, who formerly acted as agents for

But our brother thinks somebody would say, 'Why

From the Voice of Freedom Colonization.

The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. American was formerly an active friend of the Colonization Society, and for some time one of its agents. What he thinks of its schemes now, may be gathered from the following extract from one of his letters, written a few weeks ago:

'There are three or four little, pestilential, starving settlements of American negroes scattered along the Grain Coast, that have been kept in a kind of prolonged death-agony, for ten or twenty years, by the misplaced charities of a deluded American public, who are now waking up so far to a sense of the delusion that has been practised upon them that their charity to this scheme of transportation and numan sacrifice proves to be not of the sort that never faileth'—The salaries of 'Colonization agents' are the desiderata sought to be supplied by his new scheme of picking the public pocket, be-Colonizationists will hardly pay a decent support to their 'agents' on this side of the water. As for the influence of the American negro set-

ements on the Grain Coast upon the palm oil trade, has been altogether destructive. They have brought consumers, and not producers, who have nearly eaten up the trade wherever they have fixed themselves, and driven the palm oil traders to seek their cargoes in places remote from some where it flourished before. The presence of the lazy, shiftess, improvident, profligate colonizationists, has corrupted the natives in their neighborhood, &c., caused them to retrograde in industry and enterprise, in spite of the strong counteracting influence of the devoted missionaries of the Baptist, Episcopalian and Congregational stations at Bassa and Cape Palmas. I write what I know from personal observation; and my old associate and friend, the Rev. John Leighton Wilson, of Cape Palmas, is still there to bear his repeated (though hitherto here sup-pressed) testimony against this hideous, murderous,

inchristian scheme, If any body, (editor or otherwise,) who has hereofore written whole acres in favor of Colonization! would like to take up cudgels for it, let him come on. And if any of them have a mind to try again to cheat the government out of money which conferences? And yet, out of seventeen formed in all the Conferences, three only, are located in New-bengland. Why, there has not been twenty dollars contributed to the treasury of this society, since its formation, nay, not over ten, that we know of. And of the missing the first specific to the treasury of this society. opened his mouth in its defence.'

The publication of this letter having, it seems, called out expressions of dissatisfaction from som of the American subscribers, the writer in a later communication offers them consolation on this wise:

'So the Colonizationists are squirming. I have them. I will attend to that nice old lady in Utica that she will give up Colonization, and continue her subscription to the American. In the meantime, just to occupy your friends who have protested against my letter until I can go into the subject, I will just propound to them a few questions, which, if truly answered, will entirely prevent the necessity of any further argument, for or against the scheme. I give notice, however, that I shall require very precise and well-attested statements in reply. Give me 'sworn and certified copies of the record.' me 'sworn and certified copies of the record,

affidavits and legal evidence. My questions are these:

1. How many American people of color have ever been sent to Africa under the direction or assistance of any of the Colonization societies of the United States 2. 2. How many 1. United States? 2. How many American colonists (including all the African born offspring of the emigrants,) are there now in all the territory here called Liberia, from the St. Paul's river to Cape Palmas? (Or if these questions include more facts than are within the reach of any one man, the an-swers may be confined to the colonies from the St. Paui's to the St. John's; including only the settle-ments made by the American Colonization Society and its auxiliaries in New-York and Pennsylvania.) 3. How many now survive of those sent out in the ship James Perkins? 4. How many now survive of those sent out in the second expedition of the brig Luna? 5. How many of those sent out in the schooner Oriental? 6. How many of those sent out in the brig Nims? 7. How many of the second cargo of the Saluda? I have more of these questions to ask; but I will not burthen the Colonizationists with too much at once. There can be no difficulty in furnishing the information which I require. The records of the Colonization officers, here, and elsewhere, will furnish most of it; and various documents will complete the testimony. Yet, I tell you, they will never answer these questions. Never, never. Because the truth, when told, will convict them before God and man of aiding and abetting in the most awful scheme of deception that was ever invented, in the desecrated name of benev-

I know all about this subject. I was a Colonizatonist once; and after serving the cause in this country to the utmost of my abilities, I went to Africa, with my life in my hand, to learn all the truth, to find out all the defects in the management of the enterprise, and to point out the remedies. I lived seven months at Cape Mesarado, and ten months at Cape Pelmas. During that time, I visited almost every house in the colony, and conversed often with a large majority of the colonists. I have not time not live who shall safely trifle with me on this subject. R. M. T. H.

but to gain license he refused to pay it. And now many do we know, who formerly acted as agents for this paper, who now do nothing for it, merely because the episcopacy, on whom they are dependent for their places of labor, has forbidden it.

Now, we say these things without designing to impeach the notives of any one. The preachers are good men; the bishops are good men. But we affirm that the power which they have exerted, for the annihilation of the abolition cause, is oppraessive, and unjust. It keeps the preach-

From the Vermont Telegraph.

The editor of the Liberator, William Lloyd Garrison, is speaking out ferlessly and mutually on this subject. The rank pro-slavery prints are crying out 'treason' against him, for the utterance of his honest and irresistible convictions in the case on his own responsibility—while here and there a fearful, time-serving, prity-pleasing, tyrant-ridden soul, the tool of heartless politicians, or more heartless religionists, is screaming 'mad dog' against him—and all of them carefully disallowing him hearing. There is a base convardice, and dastardly meanness in the course they pursue, which no language can describe. If the 'glorious Union,' which alone keens millions in slavery, and thus makes all its supporters accountable therefor, is so glorious a thing as is pretended—if it be founded in righteousness and equity—lot its devotees give Garrison's hand equity—lot its devotees give Garrison's hand equity—lot its devotees give Garrison's hand the people can see them. This is all that is needed. To say that the people can see them. This is all that is needed. To say that the people can see them. This is all that is needed. To say that the people can see them. This is all that is needed. To say that the people can see them their attention, is to insult the people. To say that Garrison's productions are beneath their attention, is condemn themselves for being so greatly disquieted at them, and sounding such an alarm as they do about the n. They are driven, then, just to this days the people can see the word. The say that Garrison's productions are beneath their attention, is to insult the people. To say that Garrison's productions are beneath their attention, is to make the word to the word time the child cared. This is not an 'notitionist story,' but a fact trial them, is to insult the people are incapable of judging for themselves, when the truth is laid before them, is to insult the people. To say that Garrison's productions are beneath their attention, is an alarm as they do about the n. They are driven, then, just

COMMUNICATIONS.

Northern Christians, Read this !

Ms. Editor,-The following communication of its being requested for publication. By urgent re- it was too common an occurrence for them to noquest, she has consented to allow it to appear in print.

She has consented to allow it to appear in print.

The day arrived when she was to be sold.

The market was three or four miles distant. I did She is a lady of your city, of high respectability, and

o-slavery ministers and church members, who think ket, and only ceased for a few dishonest. I am willing to believe that some are ishonest. I am willing to believe that some are ed heart-broken. I left her, and she was still sobonest in their distrust of the duty of our withdrawing christian fellowship from all who practise slave her, as I left the place soon after, and nothing more y, but that many are dishonest and hypocritical, I was said about her after she was sold. Perhaps an have no reasonable doubt. The fact with such such that we no reasonable doubt. The fact with such paor girl should be the sacrificed, for a few patry dollars; but this is no doubt a rare instance of the is, they are deficient in moral courage, and totally estitute of that simple, implicit trust in God, that will destitute of that simple, implicit trust in Gad, that will slaveholder's avarice.' They are mistaken. I be-lead us to deny ourselves, and take our cross and lieve thousands have suffered in the same way; as persons as Mr. W., described in the letter of our friend, possess the meek and blessed spirit of Him who came to 'preach deliverance to the captive, and the opening of the prison doors to them that are bound,' what villain does not? 'If any man have not bound,' what villain does not? 'If any man have not found in the free States would but lift up his voice, and lend his influence against this diabolical institution, for the control of the prison doors to them that are bound,' what villain does not? 'If any man have not found in the free States would be overthrown. I have great faith in these who breather the pure free air of our the spirit of Christ he is none of his.' I can no more faith in those who breathe the pure, free air of the spirit of Christ he is none of his. I can no more that the point of Christ he is none of his. I can no more that the point of the property county, for gradient of the point of the poi But, to the letter.

Yours, in the bonds of our common humanity, JOSHUA T. EVERETT. Princeton, Mass , June 24, 1842.

Treatment of Slaves.

DEAR SIR: - I will now fulfil the promise which I made you, to relate some of the facts with regard to slavery, which came under my observation while resident at the South. Lintended to have written you immediately after your return home, but my nu-merous and pressing engagements prevented me

hatrel to that iniquitous system, which is blighting the fairest part of the world, any where but in the midst of it, surrounded by its influences, and witnessing its effects upon both the slave and the master. It was there, too, I was cored of that dreadful disorder of the mind, rightly called by Mrs. Child, 'colorphobia.' By being constantly with the coloradre of poole, I soon learned that they possessed hearts and minds like our own, (a fact which many are not aware of) and that the only real difference is that of the color of the skin. I have often seen slaves who possessed stronger minds and better hearts than their masters. One, in particular, comes up before my mind's eye,—one whom I have often seen kind-gin also to see that the Church is indeed the great

by the white people a most excellent master. They old me no one knew better than he how to manage

Dissolution of the Union, or the Abolition of Stavery.

The editor of the Liberator, William Lloyd Garrison, is speaking out feurlessly and mutally on when the carried her to Savannah, when the carried her to the market for the first time to be sold. condemn themselves for being so greatly disquieted at them, and sounding such an alarm as they do about the n. They are driven, then, just to this shameful dilemma—either they must acknowledge that Garrison is so superior to them all in intellectual power as to make error too strong for them to meet with truth, (for in equal hands truth is stronger than error, and 'cannot be put to the worse,') or else they must confess that he has the truth, and that they are fighting against it. How pitiful, how scandalous their work. sandalous their work.

The subject will be generally looked upon as one of some importance. The readers of the Telegraph are competent to examine the case, and decide for themselves. They will not be afraid to read and know what can be said on either side—especially as the Telegraph is open to both sides.

O O MAMILIA LOOK THOMS come there again bothering him. I interceded for her, but it did no good. He told me, at last, that he did not care who the d—l bought her; and that he should get the most money he could. I was sur-Ms. Editor,—The following communication was prised to see so little feeling manifested for her by the nuthor, without the most distant idea the ladies, but accounted for it by supposing that She is a lady of your city, of high respectability, and sound moral integrity. She was converted to the principles of our heaven-originated enterprise, as will be seen by the letter, by being an eye-witness of the cruelties and monstrosities, natural to that mother of all abominations, American slavery.

We dedicate this letter to the especial benefit of prosslavery ministers and church members, what think letter to the marriage of the control of the sale of the s re-slavery ministers and church members, who think ket, and only ceased for a few moments while the e are going beyond the bounds of christian charity, men were bidding for her. Two or three men were a withdrawing fellowship from slaveholders. Such ersons must be either egregiously ignorant or very ishonest. I am willing to believe that some are bllow wherever the gospel leads the way. If such many perhaps are enduring the same wrongs even

ferings of a slave; but her mistress died, and Louisa

long and so zealously anected in a good case, that it may be of some slight assistance to you in the conversion of others to the gospel of anti-slavery, is the ardent wish of your and the slave's friend.

M. F. Anti-Slavery in Abington. Авиятом, June 23, 1842.

stant duty it is to plead for those who cannot speak

for themselves. I do not flatter myself that this letter will increase the zeal of one who has been so

long and so zealously affected in a good cause; but

FRIEND GARRISON: The cause of anti-slavery, (not new organized, but I re cause of anti-slavery, (not new organized, out from so doing.

I suppose you are aware that it was at the South I was thoroughly abolitionized. A strange place, you may imagine, to be influenced thus; but the fact is not more strange than true. I am persuaded I could not have acquired such a deep and positive hatred to that iniquitous system, which is blighting which you have so fathfully and earnestly contendable for the state of the world any whore but in the state of the st their masters. One, in particular, comes up before my mind's eye,—one whom I have often seen kindly and patiently receiving harsh and bitter words from the lips of his master. At one time, the master had been lashing the slave's wife, (whom he loved dearly,) for some very trivial offence, and the poor slave retired to his little hut, and, in tears, prayed that God would soften the heart of his massa, and make him a better man. Both the master and the slave were members of the same church. With very few exceptions, they are grateful creatures, willing to do any thing, if they can but receive kind words and pleasant looks in return.

The gentleman with whom I resided was a wealthy planter in Liberty County, Georgia. He was a member of the Baptist church, and owned about five hundred human beings. He was called by the white people a most excellent master. They

The battle is now being fought by those who orby the white people a most excellent master. They told me no one knew better than he how to manage a plantation, which means, I suppose, that no one could raise a greater crop of cotton with the same number of slaves; a most excellent master, I have no doubt.

Some have told me I looked at slavery in its worst light; that I would see nothing but the dark side of the picture. Such was not the fact. With my eyes wide open, I could not ever catch a glimpse of the darkest side, for it is to be seen only on the following the spirit which fosters it, at the North as well as at the South, stands directly in the way of the progress of plantations where the field slaves work; and white of the darkest side, for it is to be seen only on the plantations where the field slaves work; and white ladies, where I resided, did not often visit those places. They are generally situated four or five miles from the planter's house, and it is very unhealthy to be among the cotton fields and rice swamps. On one occasion, however, I was allowed the privilege of attending Mr. W—— on his daily visit to his plantations. I merely rode over the ground, and my observation was confined to the bright eide, (if such a one there is,) but that was dark enough, I assure you. I will relate to you a circumstance about a slave, of whom Mr.—— owaed a mortgage. She was a light mulatto, remarkable for her beauty, sweetness of temper, and capability. Her native place was Charleston, S. C., where she was owned by a lady of high standing in church and society, who kept Louisa, (for this was her name,) as a seamstress. Sitting from day to day in the chamber of her mistress, industriously plying her needle, she knew comparatively little of the suf-

AGENTS.

AGENTS.

MAIRE.—A. Soule, Bath.

M. HANDSHIRE.—N. P. Rogers, Concord; —Will Wilbur, Dobe; ;— Leonard Chase, Milford.

Anont.—John Bement, Woodstock; —Rowland T. Robinson, North Ferrisburg.

Massakutuserts.—Moses Emery, West Newbury; —C. Whipple, Newburyport; —Isane Stearns, Norton; —Lüther Boltiell: Groton; —W. S. Wilder, Fitchburg; —J. T. Ewertt, Prilacetin; —J. Church, Springfield; —Josish Hayward, Solish; —Duniel G. Holmes, Lowell; —Josish V. Marshall, Dorehester and vicinity; —Richard C. French, Fall Refer; —J. B. Sun Isron; New-Bedford; —J. M. Wilder, Hannter; —Isane Abain, Noutucket; —Elins Richards, Weymouth; —B. P. Rice, Worcester; —Wm. C. Stone, Watertown; —A. Bense, Centreville;—Israel Perkins, Lynn; —E. Bird, Taunton; —B. Freeman, Bewster; —R. F. Walleut, Dennis —George O. Harmon, Haverhill; —Joseph Brown, Andorr; —Joseph L. Noyes, Georgetown; —John Clement, Townsend.

[A. For a continuation of this list, see the last page tinuation of this list, see the last page

J. RROWN YERRINTON, Printer.

WHOLE NO. 600.

our fellow-men. He solemnly declares he was no

of that number. O that more of this spirit were manifested by professing Christians! The Bible should be our rule of action; we should be measured and compared to no other standard.

Our faithful brother Remond has delivered two

lectures to the citizens of this town, the last week. He was invited here by the town Anti-Slavery Society, through their President, Mr. S. Reed. His lectures were very interesting. lectures were very interesting, and we trust they will do much good. We had formed a high opinion of Mr. Remond, previous to his visiting us; and now; after we have seen the man, we can truly say of him, that our liopes are more than realized. His lectures were very much approved of, and, consequently, well received. God bless him and the nocause in which he is engaged! Let the colored man receive equal advantages with the white, and he will equal him in every point of attainment. Respectfully, your

H. HOBART BRIGHAM.

The Christian Reflector. To the Editor of the Liberator :

DEAR SIR-Permit me to say one word, through our interesting journal, in regard to the present flector. It is painful to me to take up this paper, since it has been under the control of Mr. Graves. I could weep over it, provided it would do any good. How has the gold become dim, and the fine gold changed! Can it be that the Reflector, as at present conducted, is satisfactory to those in whose hands it originated? It cannot be, unless they, like the paper, have changed their former position. Is this indeed so? I seriously inquire, which is the most anti-slavery; the Reflector, or the Watchman? The Reflector admits that slavery is a sin; so does the Watchman. The Reflector admits into its columns anti-slavery articles, to a certain extent; so does the Watchman. How much farther than this the Reflector takes anti-slavery ground, I leave for others to judge. I see but very little difference be-

ween them, as it regards anti-slavery action.

While the Reflector was edited by Rev. C. P.
Grosvenor, it was conducted with ability, and took right ground on the question of slavery. The South felt his influence, and did all they could to silence him and his paper. But Mr. Grosvenor was not frightened, and continued, until he left the paper, the uncompromising foe of this accursed system. He must be pained to see those principles for which he contended so faithfully, brought in question by the present editor of the paper. Should the paper fail of accomplishing the great end of its establish-ment, it must indeed be painful to him. For one, I and dissatisfied with the course of action, and the sentiments advanced, by the present editor of the paper. Has he not submitted the whole controversy to the enemy? If I understand him, in his last paper, he conceives that the church is not bound to ake action against the system of American slavery. We may act 'as citizens with other citizens,' on the subject; but as Baptists, and professed Christians, it is immaterial whether we act or not. The letter of Orange Scott, published in 'Zion's Herald,' is commented upon in the last Reflector with much approbation. Mr. Scott takes this ground, and Mr. Graves copies the letter in part, headed, 'Interesting Statements.' This letter I consider pro-slavery, as well as the comments made upon it by the editor of the Reflector. O how fallen! how painful! Stavery, thou art indeed a monster, against which few have the moral courage to combat. But, notwithstanding all the difficulties and obstacles in the way of the glorious cause of immediate abolition, I believe it to be the cause of God, and that he will make the wrath of man to praise him; and, consetians, it is immaterial whether we act or not. make the wrath of man to praise him; and, consequently, he will carry it forward to its final consum-

> Anti-Slavery in Maine. WAYNE, (Me.) 6 mo. 24, 1842.

Editor of the Liberator : ESTEEMED FRIEND-Our friend George Foster, and myself, are making a short anti-slavery tour down through this State, and have thus far been instrumental of the accomplishment of a good work, we think, for the cause of truth, and of our perish-

Wherever we go, however, we are Wherever we go, however, we are reminded, by the works of the people, of the language of the poet - In these vicious days, great Nature's laws are purned—eternal virtue, which time nor place can hange, nor custom changing, all is mocked to scorn'—from the crown of the head to the sole of the foot, the people are rotten—there is no soundness in them. the people are rotten—there is no soundness in them. Unadulterated selfishness is their controlling principle. They will self their birthright for a mess of pottage, like Daniel Webster, the great mouth-piece of this nation, and the ecclesiastical bodies, the schools of the prophets, the priests and sectarian organizations, who are sacrificing every just, humane and righteous principle, for 'the loaves and fishes,'-for office, reputation, money and sect. By their fruits we may see it, and testify of the fact.

Anti-slavery in Maine. A few days since, Rev. Mr. S., quite an ultraist for a minister, asked me 'what I thought of the anti-slavery cause as it is in Maine.' Ans. I have but little confidence in it; it of the clerical stamp, and under their control. Mr. S. 'What do you mean by clerical abolition?'
Ans. I mean that it is like the abolition of the political parties, a compromising kind, marketable con-cern, ready for the highest bidder. 'Do you wish me to understand, that the abolitionism of clergymen is not to be depended on—that they have no fixed principle?' Yes; and we have daily demon-stration of the fact. They are a 'brotherhood' like the masonic order, and in all their operations, they have an eye 'first to the 'brotherhood,' their reputation and interests; and look well how their ests will be affected by promulgating any unpopular truths, especially to their patrons and supporters.

Their profession, like that of the doctors and lawyers, so long as they expect to procure a living by yers, so long as they expect to procure a living by it, in the present state of society, necessarily makes them careful and compromising not to do or say any thing to offend the people.—
'Like people, like priest.' And in every instance where any one of those classes have been governed by principle, they have created a fire which has burnt them out of the brotherhood, sect and profession. In the present state of society, it is unpossible for a professed clerowner, doctor or has burnt them out of the brotherhood, sect and profession. In the present state of society, it is impossible for a professed clergyman, doctor or lawyer, to be an uncompromising reformer, and live by his profession; therefore you cannot depend upon them until you cut loose, and swing clear from the controlling influences of their profession. It has always been more or less so. The abolitionism of Mainer for the most part, is of a compromising order. It is clerical, and is playing the cause of the slave into the hands of slavocrats and slaveholders. Most of the anti-slavery clergy are great sticklers for an independent liberty party, and contend that it is wrong to support a pro-slavery demagogue; white at the same time, they are sacrificing their principles upon the pro-slavery clerical and sectarian alter. Thus do Lovejoy, Willey, Thurston, Murdaugh, &c., &c. If they did not so, they ton, Murdaugh, &c., &c. If they did not so, they would create a fire in those bodies which would burn themselves out of them. Mr. S. 'I can't gain-

Maine Congregational Conference—now in session in Portland, in which slaveholders are represented and admitted in full fellowship and communion. Lovejoy, Willey, Thurston, Murdaugh, \$\psi_c\$. &c. (liberty party abolitionists) are members, and sit with the 'brotherhood.'

Interview with Rev. Mr. M., member of Maine Con-Mr. M. 'But little interest is manifest here in

the anti-slavery cause, which he regretted.

The reason, sir, is very obvious: The people have no fixed moral principle. The spirit of christian benevolence they have not, evidently, because

f they had it, it would control them, and the

would be made manifest.

The minds of the people have, of late, much engrossed in a powerful revival, and perhaps that would account for their negligence on the an

Not satisfactorily to my mind, sir. It confirms me in my position. They have no moral principle. Their revival is one of sectarianism, not of the spirit of Christ, of enlightened benevolence; else they would do the works of Christ—'bind up the broken-hearted, proclaim deliverance to the captives, and the opening of the prison-doors to them They have not the gospel preachbound. ed to them-they do not understand its first princi ples; no, nor they who preach, or they are too dis-honest to preach it. Their works would bear witness, that they were Christians, and their revival a christian revival, as Christ's works bore witness of christian revival, as Christ's works nore winess of him. Thus we may decide the character of ministers, sects, and revivals, by their fruits. Has the subject of the wickedness of slavery, and the duty of the clergy and sects in regard to it, been ever introduced into Maine Conference, and acted upon?

No-we have not felt it our duty to press the subject upon the Conference; there is so much oprather than to excite and distract the Conference, that it would be better to dwell together in peace, and we do what we can to bring the members over by degrees'!
Then, if I understand you, there is so little of the

spirit of Christ, of love, of benevolence, which work-eth no ill to any man, in the members of the Con-ference, that to introduce such a holy, humane and philanthropic subject would excite and distract the brotherhood, &c. The reason is obvious; for the same fountain does not send forth bitter and sweet They have so much of the spirit of slavery -the devil-that they are excited when any thing is introduced, calculated to destroy the works of the devil, their father! And what are you doing for your brethren, the slaves? Are you not sacrificing their immortal interests, and catering for your brotherhood of thieves and robbers, or the accomplices of thieves and robbers? You fellowship slavehold ers, their aiders and abettors.

Garrison Abolitionists.

Mr. M. 'I don't like the Garrison abolitionists. They are so harsh, and denounce churches, and the clergy, and slaveholders, so severely. They come out against them all in such unqualified terms of rebuke, and go for overturning the church and clergy, &c., &c.

ne but the pro-slavery and slaveholding clergy and church. A true christian and christian minis-ter they love and respect, not for his professions, but ' for his work's sake."

but 'for his work's sake?

Do the Garrison abolitionists use more severe language respecting slaveholders, and pro-slavery churches and clergy, than Goodell, Green, Colver, Scott, Smith and Birney? 'He did not know that they did.' Then why do you complain of the one more than the other? 'Because, while Goodell, Colver, Scott, & See give the geologistical respectively. Colver, Scott, &c., &c., give the ecclesiastical probodies such severe castigations, they still continge to fellowship them, and commune with them !while the Garrison abolitionists come out, and separate themselves from them—thus tearing them

Ay, sir, now you have divulged the secret of the rabid cry about Garrison abolitionists, from the clergy and sectarians. You are right. Here, for example, you and Lovejoy, Willey and Thurston, &c., remain in full fellowship with a slaveholding brotherhood, who fellowship slaveholders and their ac-complices. Thus also did Colver and Denison, at their Triennial Convention. Thus did Scott, &c., in the General Conference; and thus all the abolition clergy do, who belong to State associations and general assembly of clergymen. They say in their works, what Dr. Bolles, the Secretary of the American Baptist Board frankly declares—there is a pleasing degree of union between the multiplying thousands of brethren at the North and South. Our southern brethren, ministers and churches, are generally slaveholders.' Oh, the consistency of those clergymen and churches who come out from political parties, and sustain pro-slavery in their brotherhood and and churches who come out from political parties, and sustain pro-slavery in their brotherhood and sectarian organizations. 'Where is your testimony, so long as you do as you do? Is it not edgeless and powerless?' Mr. M. 'I confess I do not feel so much interest in the cause as formerly.' When did your interest begin to diminish? 'When I entered the ministry—I had other things to attend to, I Gound.' Then the clerical office is autagonistical to Then the clerical office is antagonistical to the works of Christianity, and disqualifies the person cumbered with it for a servant of the Lord, to do His works? There is too strong evidence of its being so, to discredit it. Then the clerical profession, like all other business professions, disqualifies its incumbent for an uncompromising reformer. Such are not to be entrusted with the management of reforms.—'By their works' we may know them. 'Like people, like priest'—and the latter will not go against the area. go against the vox populi.
'Not or our Party? What party? The cler

ical political party; i.e., out against pro-slavery demagogues, and in with pro-slavery clergy, sectaon, Bible and tract organizations. ty which proscribes slaveholders and their accom-plices in politics, but which recognizes such as Christians and christian ministers—fellowships them and receives them in full communion into the church and clerical brotherhood; while it howlings against Garrison, as 'infidel,' as 'anti-church and anti-ministry,' and all who unite with him in rebuking and separating themselves from slaveholders and their accomplices in crime, wheth er in church, clergy, or State. A party striving with slavery for the loaves and fishes of office; while it stretches its mantle of charity like India rubber, to cover its deformities, and keep up a pleas-ing degree of union with it, in the brotherhood, and in the church. Such a party I do not belong to,

belong to

and am very glad that Lovejoy, Willey, &c., who do clong to it, disown me.

Friend George Foster sent an appointment for me to Hallowell, requesting that arrangements might be made for me to lecture there. The notice was given to Lovejoy, Willey, Dea. Dole, &c., who, afhaving a grave consultation on the subject, reter having a grave consultation on the subject, re-turned it, with a note stating that 'Dr. H. did not belong to their party.' On our arrival, Lovejoy and Willey we found had gone to commune with their pro-slavery Conference. Dea. Dole politely prof-fered us the hospitality of his house, and after instituting an inquisitorial process upon me, to make me reveal all the brimstone or Garrison hoofs and horns, it was concluded that it might be safe to give me a hearing. Handbills were accordingly posted up, and a respectable congregation assembled and heard me very attentively nearly two hours. At the close, the Deacon said, he would have given twenty do lars if the whole town had been present to hear the discourse, and blamed himself for having indulged the prejudice he had derived from newspa-per reports. He said he considered my doctrine a true delineation of christian duty, and expressed just what he had long been wishing for. Several came to him, and charged him with having instructed me what to say. Pretty well, friend Dole, that you should be charged with having instructed me intoGa risonism, after thy inquisitorial process upon me! The truth is, friend Dole is a good abolitionist, but had been awfully frightened with the frightful bawlings of the 'clerical brotherhood' about Garrison He was delighted, and all the rest, with my full-blooded Garrisonism, i. e., Bibleism against slavery, and the aiders and abettors of slavery. I be-lieve the good deacon is indebted to Garrison for a great share of his abolitionism, and has now secretly more confidence in his integrity and upright course, than in those who have so awfully frightened him and others. They have not stopped to reflect on the fact, that slaveholders, their accomplices State, Priests and Levites, infidels and rabble, all have joined hands to put down Gar rison-to attack his religious character, and make it as odious as possible, for the purpose of destroy-ing his influence; and thus save their reputation, (al that they possess,) and their pro-slavery brotherhood and sects. They have not considered, that this has always been the policy of those engaged in wick-edness, even in the days of Christ, to attack another's character to save their own reputation; as priests, levites and elders, conspired with the devil to destroy the character and influence of Christ and his apostles. They have not considered, that the devil, now arrayed with his strong forces against Garrison and his friends, is never arrayed against himself; and, therefore, the fact of such a combina-tion of slaveholders, infidels, as Kneeland and Bennett, the brotherhoed, sects full of slavery, are arrayed against him, is strong presumptive evidence to say the least, that Garrison is right, and on the rock of truth. Dea. Dole gave me So and a nearly God-speed, and sent me on to fulfil my errand of mercy. A faithful prophet of the Lord, and a faithful, uncompromising Christian, I love and revere; but in a carring, pro-slavery church and clergy, I a time-serving, pro-slavery church and clergy, I cannot spare. The one does my soul good to hear him talk and preach, and see his fruits—the other

is a loathing, and fills me with disgust. I am sat- and every form of oppression shall be overturned. is fied, and forced to the conclusion from every day's Remarks were then made by different gentlemen, isfied, and forced to the conclusion from every day's observation, that one cannot be uncompromising, so long as he remains in the brotherhood or stagnant sects. He will find himself crouching, like Issacher's ass, between two burdens: he will get mined and ass, between two burdens: he will get rines and palsied. He has got to come out, and cut loose and be free himself, before he can be an uncompromising christian warrior. He has got to throw off Saul's armor, and go forth with the simple sling of truth.

Thine for truth and humanity,

E. D. HUDSON.

The Anti-Slavery Cause in Haiti.

PORTO PLATA, April 30, 1842. To MRS. MARIA W. CHAPMAN;

DEAR MADAM-Whilst the march of abolition ropidly gaining ground in America, and opposition but the more encourages a vigorous and well-sustainthe slave has an equitable moral claim to his liberty. ed exertion in its support and extension, I am proud and that the master has no claim upon such servan to be able to communicate, that a very lively interest in its proceedings has latterly sprung up in the minds of the inhabitants of this town, which was conminds of the inhabitants of this town, which was con-spicuously evinced at a meeting of the philanthropic urged for a departure from an acknowledged princi-Society of Porto Plate, that took place on Tuesday evening, the 30th March, on the premises of Mr. and the Mrs. Thomas Francisco.

It had been previously intimated, at the meeting of the Society which was convened on the 28th February, (of which I have already sent you the proceedings.) that a Tea Party would take place for the benefit of the abolition funds, and tickets of admittance were given to several of the members for disposal.

On the evening appointed, at 7 o'clock, the different subscribers began to arrive at the premises, and in about a half an hour after, the house was crowded. righteous claims as the slaveholder asserts, do they There could not have been less than 120 to 130 persons present, composed of all classes and complexions. The highest deceney and order prevailed throughout, and every individual appeared inspired with general mands our sympathy and commiseration. feelings of pleasure and interest. The principal authorities of the town likewise assisted, and in the ourse of the evening, the subjects of abolition and philanthropy were luminously discussed in several spirited addresses, which met with general approbaon and applause.

Enclosed, I forward you the proceedings of the eveting, in the order in which they took place, and a re- tree, was unanifnously adopted: port of some of the addresses, which will no doubt highly interest the societies at home, as evincing the present feelings of the Haitiens with regard to the exertions of abolitionists, and their disposition to co-operate with them in ameliorating the condition of suffering humanity

I am truly yours, in the conflict for impartial rights. WM. P. GRIFFIN, Cor. Sec'y.

To The proceedings alluded to in the foregoing letter were given in our last number.

PORTO PLATA, March 17, 1842. MRS. M. W. CHAPMAN:

proud to have it in my power to say, that their call is not forgotten by the Haitiens, as was well mani-

av. called the meeting to order.

Mr. Wm. P. Griffin then stated the object of the seeting; and the unfinished business being disposed f, Mr. Griffin introduced to the audience Mr. G.

and well-directed speech. He referred to the labors of the late Mr. William Wilherforce, in the British Parliament, for the suppression of that diabolical traffic, the slave trade. He next alluded to our tried may be anxious to know reho, that calls himself a friend, Garrison. He went back to the time when Mr. G. stood almost single-handed in the field; and though he had suffered much persecution, even to the perilling of his life, yet he continued to this are conversant with the rise and progress of the are conversant with the rise and progress of the anti-slavery enterprise, that about twelve or four-rights. Mr. G., with his invaluable journal, the Liberator, had proved a second Moses in the cause of abolition. The principles of the abolitionists were Well, he furnished good and sufficient testimony remarks and conversant with the rise and progress of the anti-slavery enterprise, that about twelve or four-tenth and brought him to trial in Baltimore. Well, he furnished good and sufficient testimony rapidly progressing, and very soon he hoped the chains, and let him go free. Mr. Potts closed his in-teresting remarks by referring to what had already seen accomplished by the abolitionists, and by urging upon the meeting their duty to lend the slave

After Mr. Potts had taken his seat, Mr. Griffin induced his other friend, Henry Ogden, of New- procured valid testimony that the

lition. Mr. Ogden then offered the following reso- the streets with a halter around his neck, to the j

his remarks, the resolution was unanimously adopted.
Mr. David R. Ray then rose. He said he was

of Charleston, S. C., and whose father was a slave gratified to see so many persons convened on such a laudable occasion; and for his part, he wished to let our brethren in the United States know, that, though we are in Haiti, enjoying all the blessings of liberty and equality, yet we have not forgotten them—that we are hone of their hone to the later than the later tha of liberty and equality, yet we have not forgotten them—that we are bone of their bone; and the best way to show our attachment to them was in a close

Mr. Griffin said it was not his intention to make in the Pre-

interestedly for the enslaved, and, like one of old, andacity to publish their intention. Why, this beats rejecting the honors that might be placed upon him, the Dutch Justice altogether. George Thompson has chosen rather to suffer affliction with the op-had the humanity to come to our shores and plead pressed, than to enjoy the pleasures of sin for a season with the oppressors. This assures us, fellow-citizens, of the worth of Mr. G. to the cause of in-alienable rights. We need not speak of the painful scenes Mr. G. has been called to pass through; the mobs, the breaking up of meetings, the fierce assaults upon his motives and character, &c. &c. Let these serve only to sink, with deep and lasting impressions of gratitude and affection, in the memory of every son of Africa, and every lover of impartial rights. We have heard enough to encourage us mercy has thus signally carried forward the cause, in which and for which Mr. Garrison has suffered so much. Mr. Griffin then alluded to the Corn Laws of Great Britain, and the project on foot to pressed, than to enjoy the pleasures of sin for a sea-son with the oppressors. This assures us, fellow-enemy in such a powerful manner, that Slavery in which and for which Mr. Garrison has suffered so much. Mr. Griffin then alluded to the Corn Philadelphia and other places, have played their part to the full of compelling the constable, the people who have dared to arrest and bring to trial Slavery Thompson, with his abolition lever, in Great Britain, and with it he is raising cotton, and duties on foreign corn, and will continue to use it until slavery has been offered for Arthur Tappan, Win. L. Garrison and will continue to use it until slavery has been offered for Arthur Tappan, Win. L. Garrison and will continue to use it until slavery has been offered for Arthur Tappan, Win. L. Garrison and with the continue to use it until slavery has been offered for Arthur Tappan, Win. L. Garrison and with the continue to use it until slavery has been offered for Arthur Tappan, Win. L. Garrison and the project on foot to the full of compelling the constable, the people who have dared to arrest and bring to trial Slavery and his abettors, to pay the cost. And this has been offered for Arthur Tappan, Win. L. Garrison and the project on foot to the full of compelling the constable, the people who have dared to arrest and bring to trial Slavery and his abettors, to pay the cost. And this has been offered for Arthur Tappan, Win. L. Garrison and the project on foot to the full of compelling the constable, the people who have dared to arrest and bring to trial Slavery and his abettors, the people who have dared to arrest and bring to trial Slavery and his abettors, the people who have dared to arrest and bring to trial Slavery and his abettors, the people who have dared to arrest and bring to trial Slavery and his abettors, the people who have dared to arrest and bring to trial Slavery and his abettors, the people who have dared to arrest and bring to trial Slavery and his abettors, the people who have dared to arrest and bring to trial Slavery and his abettors, the people who have dared to arrest and bring to the people who have dared to arrest and bring to the people who

relative, to the furtherance of the cause; after which where meeting adjourned,

Voted, That these proceedings be published in

the National Anti-Slavery Standard, and the Libe

HENRY PURDAY. President. DAVID P. RAY, Sec'ry.

Case of Lunsford Lane.

Mr. EDITOR-In reading over the very interesting account of the redemption of Lunsford Lane and his family, as related by himself at the "meeting of the Anti-Slavery Society, New-York, May 11th, 1842, the following query was suggested to my mind:— Can those abolitionists, who advocate the doc

or slave, consistently contribute any thing liberation of such servants from bondage? practically acknowledge claims which, in words, the e in one case be urged for such departure in a It will be seen that the answer to these question

involves matters of the gravest importance. If in-consistency is justifiable, in some cases, who is to decide what these cases are? And who will be duped by as great an inconsistency, that of denouncing those anti-slavery churches as pro-slavery, because they do not publicly denounce and publicly withdraw the hand of fellowship from slaveholding churches: Let it be that they act inconsistently:—inconsistency is justifiable in some cases. If, on the other hand, not deny the authority of an inspired apostle, who says, 'As we have, therefore, opportunity, let us do good unto all.' The slave is no participator in the crime by which he is enslaved, and his case de-

Equal Rights.

At a meeting of the Union A. S. Society of Wey-mouth and Braintree, held June 23d, the following resolution, after having been ably and eloquently sustained by John M. Spear of Weymouth, Jairus Lincoln and Sydney Gay of Hingham, and Mrs. Charlotte Colman and Dea. Eliphaz Thayer of Brain-

Resolved, That the honorable and truly christian course of conduct now pursued by Messrs. Page and Deane, the accommodating drivers and proprietors of EAST BRIDGEWATER and ABINGTON daily line of stages, in their treatment of our colored brethren, of or an expression of the cordial approbation, and jumerits the especial patronage of every friend of manity and equal rights.

EBEN S. STODDER, Sec'y.

From the Vermont Telegraph.

Weight of Testimony, or the Decision of the Dutch Justice.

BROTHER MURRAY: Having recently seen as DEAR MADAM—While the friends of emancipation, both in America and England, and the philanthropists throughout the world, are roused up in behalf of the poor slaves and the rights of man, I am sented the measure to my mind, since reading the

necdote.

The story seems to be something like this: A fested at a meeting of the Philanthropic Society of this place, which took place in the Wesleyan chapel, charge of stealing a pair of boots, and to substan-The President, Henry Purto order.

tiate the charge, three witnesses were introduced, who testified that they saw the accused take them The defendant brought four men, who affirmed they The defendant brought four men, who affirmed they did not see him take the boots. The Judge decided osed that the weight of testimony was in favor of the ac-Potts, of New-York, as an old friend, who would constable should pay the cost. When I read this, give them some information respecting the efforts of the American Anti-Slavery Society, &c.

Mr. Potts then addressed the meeting in a warm and well-directed speech. He referred to the labors no more than acting on the same principle as many of the late Mr. William William Control of the late to mention some cases which are familiar to those who teen years ago, William Lloyd Garrison arrested Slavery, and brought him to trial in Baltimore. Well, he furnished good and sufficient testimony respecting the depredations committed by this destroyer of humanity; but Slavery introduced more stroyer of humanity; but Slavery introduced more witnesses, who affirmed they had not seen such things done, and Garrison was fined one hundred dollars. For want of the means of paying the fine, he was thrust into prison, and kept there till Arthur Tappan, of New-York, volunteered to advance the money and release him. Subsequently, Garrison ork.

Mr. Ogden said, he did not wish to consume of slavery, in doing his deeds of darkness and crumuch of the time of the meeting, though it was with intense feeling that he appeared before an audience composed mostly of his countrymen in a strange land, upon the all-important question of abo
impertinence on this occasion, he was led through the most of the country of t ition:

Resolved, That we contemplate, with heart-felt stisfaction, the noble efforts that are making by the stisfaction, the noble efforts that are making by the still their fury abated, he would have lost his life. He satisfaction, the noble efforts that are making by the tall their tury abated, he would have lost his life. He abolition is so of the Cost of arresting the marander in very, and pledge to them our co-operation, until this way. And for arresting the abettors of slavery, the post of God the inhuman practice shall forever the paid by being called 'fanatic,' 'ultra,' 'infide',' &c. Elijah P. Lovejoy, who arrested the same old Mr. Ogden then eloquently addressed the meeting of this resolution. At the conclusion of is remarks, the resolution was unanimously adopted.

The Misses Grimke, who were natives felt it to be their duty to raise their voices against it—to arrest the criminal, and bring him before the public tribunal. They could testify in the case, and way to show our attachment to them was in a close adherence to the principles of the American Anti-Slavery Society. Mr. Ray then made some interesting remarks on the prosperous state of the British West Indies, and sat down--much applauded.

The Rev. Wm. Towler then followed in the state of the British Rev. Wm. Towler then followed in the state of the st The Rev. Wm. Towler then followed, in a short out animated speech, at the conclusion of which he mpressed upon the minds of the people the neces.

Tappan found some of Slavery's body-guards in and ity of raising funds, in order to facilitate the great about the city of New-York, in the shape of Presby work of emancipation.

On motion, a collection was taken to aid the funds of the Parent Society, and a considerable amount marauder; and because Tappan arrested the gang, he paid in part for it by the expense of a long tris Mr. Griffin said it was not his intention to make a speech, but hearing the eulogy which his two friends from New-York had given in commendation of the characters and labors of the late William mainzing work, and went at him with his 'torch of twith the found himself shout as half as for a factor. WILBERFORCE and of our living advocate, WILLIAM Malizing work, and went at him with his 'torch of truth,' but he found himself about as badly off as did occasion pass, without bearing his testimony to what they had said. He then spoke at some length, to great effect, and occasionally with applause. He was made acquainted with the invaluable exertions of Mr. Wilberforce by hooks, newspapers, &c.; exists a hard one, and should any of the timbers (hembers) of the huilding take a notion to come out in ertions which had gained for him the sympathy and admiration of the world, and which will, from age to age, excite in the minds of the friends of Africa the most lively emotions. Yes, at the recollection the Bartist description of the timbers (members) of the building take a notion to come out in consequence of Slavery taking up his abode there, he shall not prevent. Elon Galusha and others of the Bartist description. admiration of the world, and which will, from age consequence of Slavery taking up his abode there, to age, excite in the minds of the friends of Africa the most lively emotions. Yes, at the recollection of the name of William Wilberforce, every colored man's heart will be filled with gratitude, and the eyes of the captured African with tears. But the self-denying life of William L.Garrison, when he commenced the anti-slavery crusade in America—let us think of it. [Mr. Griffin here pronounced a very strong panegyric upon the labors of Mr. G. in the U.S.] were sentenced to pay the cost, just because the Mr. Garrison, he said, continued ever to plead dis-

son and others, to be delivered to the slaveholders, that their demoniac rage might be satisted by witnessing the execution of these men. John Q. Adams and others have been threatened with assassination we must look it in the face, and lift up that voice British flag must be again to be again stained. ams and others have been threatened with assassina-tion, because they dared to assist in bringing the ruler of this nation (slavery) before the gaze of the moral part of the land for trial I hope those who have taken the negative side as having more we than the other, will remember that Sodom and

BR. COBB :- I had the pleasure, on Fast day, listening to a real tee-total anti-slavery sermon, such an one as would have satisfied even friend Garrison an one as would have setting the houself, could be have been present to hear it. It was delivered by Henry K. Green, pastor of the Baotist church and society in this town. There are nine clergymen in town, the most of them men of superior talents and extensive influence, and I am happy to inform you that three of them do not hesitate to declare the whole counsel of God on the mo mentous subject of American slavery, the vilest that Rev. Mr. Green has spent several years of

his life at the South, principally in the State of South Carolina, and was in great danger himself of beg a martyr to the spirit of 'republican liber'All that I have to thank the South for,' said 'is, that I escaped without having my throat cut,' he, 'is, that I escaped without having my throat cut.'
He examined the subject in a political, as well as in fellow-country-nen are receiving alms gathered for a moral and religious aspect, and showed most clearly that it is the duty of all 'to cry alond and spare not, in relation to this abominable evil. He spare not, in related facts that came under his own observation while residing at the South. He was invited, on a certain occasion, to ride a few miles and attend an auction. He went to the auction, and witnessed the sale of houses and lands; slaves also, and an excellent library were sold. He examined the books, and unprovoked conflict with a hardy and warlike excellent library were sold. He examined the books, and unprovoked conflict with a hardy and warlike excellent library were sold. and found among them many theological works. The owner had been a leading character in the church, and distinguished for his piety in all the region round about. On the wall over the mantelpiece, was inscribed in large letters the sentence 'As for me and my house, we will serve the Lord. Mr. Green inquired into the occasion of the sale, and learned that the pious owner had absconded, having murdered one of his female slaves. This ave had nursed him in his infancy, and had been faithful servant to him during her life. But she a faithful servant to him during her life. But she did not obey him on a certain time, so quickly as he desired, and he took his gun which he always kept loaded, and shot her dead at his feet. Not long after, this same religious murderer returned. No notice was taken of his offence, and he married into the family of the Governor of South Carolina. Such is the virtue, and such the religion, of a great portion of the South.

Which have realized these consequences, which is these results, is worthy of an hour's consideration, you will justify me to-night in my attempt to tring them under your review, and to enable you to form a just judgment respecting them. (Cheers.)

The necessity for the duty I am about to undertake would be greatly diminished, if we had a government and legislature innimical to war—friendly to the just rights and liberties of other nations—watchful over the property and lives of our fellow-

the true followers of Washington. He felt justified in saying from what he had seen at the South, that other insurrections would have ta-ken place before this, had it not been for the knowlsee place before this, had it not been for the knowledge which the slaves possess of the abolition movements of the North. He conjured all, as they loved their country, as they loved humanity and religion, to use all the means in their power, to 'break every religion, the state of the state

yoke and let the oppressed go free.'

He alluded to the fact that many of the southern churches hold slaves as property, and not unfrequently sell their own members at public auction. He spoke of the state of religion among southern Baptists,—of the vote that was passed not long since at an association, by which they decided that hus-bands and wives sold apart from each other, might marry again after one year's separation, thus viola-ting the commandment of God, 'Thou shalt not nit adultery.

He spoke of the slaves as heathen; and of the laws which prevent them from learning to read, and deny them the knowledge of the Bible. Mr. Green untions in this realm, have not scrupled to de addressed himself particularly to young converts, as many as sixty of whom have recently become members of his church. He enjoined it upon them, as they valued the souls of the slaves, to remember them daily in their prayers,—to consider the souls of the slaves as precious as their own,—to remember that nearly three millions of heathen existed in their own country,—and that it was the duty of eve-ry Christian especially, to labor for the emancipation of the slave. He besought every individual to be of the slave. He besought every individual to be active in this cause; to speak, write, petition and vorz against slavery, until it should be abolished. One individual, a 'gentleman of property and standing,' remarked that he would rather have given a thou-sand dollars, than to have had Mr. Green advise the people to vote for the slave, but I am glad to know his eloquent discourse. Let every northern clergy-man speak out as he has done on this subject, and slavery shall die before another year rolls round. to open their mouths on this subject. They follow, not direct the public mind in this mat-Oh, the moral cowardice of the pulpit! S. body, to open their me Charlestown, April 18, 1842.

From the Manchester Times, June 18th. Affghan War. MR. GEORGE THOMPSON'S LECTURE. On Tuesday evening, Mr. Thompson delivere his second lecture on the origin, and present an prospective results of the Affghan war. The audi nnce amounted to nearly two thousand, a very large number being obliged to stand, owing to the want of seat-room. The interest of this great question and evidently much increased since the first lecture Mr. Thompson was listened to for more than two hours, with an attention, and manifest sympathy in his remarks, that must have been highly gratifying. In our last paper, we were unable, for want of room, to do more than barely mention the delivery of the first lecture. To-day we devote a considerable portion of our space to the two lectures, which we ha blended, for the purpose of convenience, and that the train of remark may be preserved with clearness

could not, with a clear conscience, withhold from you the information which I have acquired, nor rerain from pointing out what I deem your solemn
and instant duty. All I self from your solemn and instant duty. All I self from your solemn and instant duty. could not, with a clear con ire to point out.

On the threshold, I disclaim being influenced On the threshold, I disclaim being influenced by any personal, or party, or factious feeling. I am sure I shall not be liable to the suspicion of desiring to draw away your minds from any other great question of national interest. Nothing would have induced me, at this moment, to claim your attention the subject before you, but a belief that it is one which it is equally your duty and your highest inter-

est to consider.

No good cause in which we are engaged will suffer from the circumstance of our giving the consideration which is due to the topic on which I am about to speak. On the contrary, every other cause will prosper, in proportion to our fidelity and promptitude in this. Suffer me then to discharge an individual duty, such as I conceive it to be, on this question, and then be assured, I shall return with a lighter heart and a stronger nerve, to the discharge of those other obligations, which you already recogof those other obligations, which you already recog-nize, and which I am anxious to fulfil. (Cheers.) I freely grant that the present is a time when our

whole attention and energies would seem to be de-manded by the state of things in our own country. We are distressed and embarrassed. Our trade is diminished and stagnated. Our poor are crying at our doors for bread. Our national sympathies are appealed to, in aid of millions of paupers. But so, far from these things constituting a reason for with-

which is alone potential enough to command the I have before-time drawn your attention to India
I have not deceived you in what I have told you re-

have taken the negative side as having more weight than the other, will remember that Sodom and Gomorrah, and other cities took this side, and it crushed them down to hell, and that this nation will follow them, unless we take the affirmative, and do works meet for repentance before it is too late.

J. HOLCOMB.

From the Christian Freeman.

Interesting Sketch.

Br. Cobb:—I had the pleasure, on Fast day. of wars, Her bearts of burden, that should be more sof wars. Her bearts of burden, that should more of wars. Her bearts of burden, that should more of wars. Her bearts of burden, that should more of wars. Her bearts of burden, that should more of wars. Her bearts of burden, that should more of wars. Her bearts of burden, that should have been increased. The land has been filled with rungers of wars. Her bearts of burden, that should have been increased. mors of wars. Her beasts of burden, that should have been employed in traversing the plains of the country, carrying your merchandise from city city, and from mart to mart, have been made the auxiliaries of war, and taken to regions where they have perished by multitudes. A nation of friendly tribes, ready to reciprocate benefits, and remain in peaceful and indissoluble alliance with our fellow-subjects—preferring our friendship to all the world des-have been turned into determined and implacable foes. The native soldiers of India, who in times gone, have displayed a loyalty and a valor never excelled, have been filled with distrust, and are daily deserting from our army. India that formerly supported all her own establishments, and was besides a source of wealth amounting to lions annually, now demands millions annually from them at the doors of our national sanctuaries. (Hear, hear.) These are the circumstances in which this question comes before you. If you believe with me people—that has already imposed upon us a heavy burden, and threatens to exhaust us still more—that is spreading dismay and alarm throughout our eastern possessions-that is calling away from this coun try, to die under burning suns or amidst wintry snows, those who should be the promoters of the arts and ends of peace-that is covering our arms and our diplomacy equally with disgrace, and making our christian name one of reproach, and not of honor-if. I say, you believe with me that the events

Mr. Green was at the South at the time of the insurrection in Virginia. He saw the gallows on
surrection in Virginia. He saw the gallows on and solemnity of the tremendous power entrusted to their hands. I speak not of the men now in office, but of our government as it has existed under various names for fifty years. I speak not of the pres ent more than of f It will be my painful duty to disclose to you, in

the progress of this discussion, acts which will cause you to blush for the utter disregard of honesty, and truth, and humanity, which has been evinced by men in office, and for the apathy, indifference, and ignorance of those who should watch over the conduct of the executive. I unnesitatingly declare, that in reference to the war which I am going to describe, the nation has been deceived, defrauded and betrayed—that the annals of governmental chicanery trayed—that the annals of governmental chicane and official trickery do not furnish any example conduct more monstrous or flagitious, than that of which those have been guilty, who have concocted and directed the Affghan war. I shall prove to you to the mutilation, interpolation and perversion of the documents of public functionaries in India, in order to justify the course on which they had resolved and that they have furnished, by her Majesty's com mand, (to use their own language,) papers to parlia ment and the country, which are a direct and abso lute fraud upon the community—a fraud, not of an innocent and inoffensive kind, but a fraud involving the lives and property of millions, the honor of the British nation, and the prosperity of the entire em pire. These are not rash, income sed words. I calmly stake my credit for veracity and honesty, and sound judgment upon this asser-tion. I declare, thus solemnly, that this nation and the British parliament have been betrayed into this war by the intentional suppression of truth, and the premeditated propagation of error. (Hear hear)

If I am told that this question has reference to opman speak out as he has done on this subject, and slavery shall die before another year rolls round. But the time has not yet come for the clergy, as a circumstances, I beg to remind you that the British empire is one, though composed of many parts; that its interests, its population, and its destinies, are one. Like the body, one part cannot be injuriously affected without detriment to the whole. Kingdoms can-not be gained and lost, alliances formed and broken, rights asserted and yielded up, British influence ex-tended or annihilated, without the effect being felt at home. (Cheers.) He who expects matters to prosper here, while he is indifferent to our national transactions abroad, is a careless citizen, a bad pa triot, an unenlightened politician, and a narrow minded man. The man in London who has estates in many parts of the kingdom does not so reason.— The merchant in Manchester, who has branch establishments in many regions of the world, does not so reason. Let the wisdom that guides you in such relations as those which subsist between the landlord and the merchant, also guide your feeling and conduct in reference to those vast dependencies and for eign operations with which, as a people, you are as much connected as either the one or the other of the individuals to whom I have referred. He who ex pects the national finances, the national commerce and the national character, to flourish and advance while he is indifferent to the manner in which our foreign affairs are transacted, is a foolish man and a bad citizen. (Cheers.) As you watch over your the train of remark may be preserved with clearness and consecutiveness. Our report will, we believe, amply repay the most serious attention. We shall complete Mr. Thompson's view of the subject by a full report of his last lecture, which will be one of peculiar interest and importance. The following were Mr. Thompson's introductory observations:

In calling your attention to the origin of the Affghan war, and the circumstances connected with it, I act in obedience to a strong conviction of duty. I could not, with a clear conscience, withhold from and instant duty. All I ask from you, at present, is a patient attention to the facts which I shall bring under your notice, and an impartial consideration of the justice and necessity of the course which I shall and tourder on the instance to commit robbery yenture to point out. men in office in our own name to commit robbery and murder on the most gigantic scale, and if they be unaccompanied by the results which we are ac-

ings of their countrymen in Affghanistan, and noth ing but the late reverses has produced the interest, small as it is, which is now felt on the subject. It is at this crisis, when thousands are calling for vengeance on those who have the greatest cause to im-preciate curses upon us, that I stand before you, to do what I may to bring the nation into a sober and and to prevent it, if possible rational state of mind. from adding crime to crime, and murder to murder, and so filling to the brin the cup of its abominations, and going headlong to ruin amidst the scorn and execrations of the world. (Cheers.) How stands the case at this moment? Eastward

of your possessions in India, you are at war with the Chinese. This war, in all its features, is one of the most unprovoked and atrocious outrages ever com-mitted by one nation against another; an outrage, the enormity of which is heightened by the circumone. (Cheers.) Westward of our possessions in India, we are at war with the Affghans. This is a war which I shall demonstrate is unjust, inexpedient, unconstitutional, wanton, cruel, and insane. It does far from these things constituting a reason for with holding our attention from the subject before us, they furnish, to my mind, additional reasons for giving it our earnest consideration. We are poor, but this war taxes our poverty. We want trade, but this war taxes our poverty. We want trade, but this war prevents us from extending our commercial dealings. While it lasts, it will absorb the thoughts of others, though it should have none of our own. It will drain away our money. It will sacrifice our fellow-subjects, and leave widows and orphans to be a lasting burden upon our resources. It will plunge still deeper in poverty and ruin, countries from which we might derive assistance in our domestic

of Cabool must be again choked with or Capool must be again choked with the carcasses of our countrymen. Mine is a sition to-night. I stand between the livin dead. I plead for mercy, for justice, for little, and Christianity. Hear me for my oh! espouse it, if it be good.—[To be coal.]

From the Nantucket Islander

Frederick Douglass, MR. EDITOR: The writer is 'a bundle dices.' Prominent among his notions that the black skull is peculiarly thick and Hc has not aclieved that any very refined would be willing to reside in its dark r imagination spurned so humble an abor eloquence would never consent for eloquence would never consent for ive under any colored dome. He the physical powers of the colored the amalgamation process alone, ome of thought' be made habitable. some imitative powers, and gives them language, large. Nevertheless, havin Tuesday evening, he hearing Frederick Dougle went for amusement and for recre of his surprise to find a mental thought was showered upon him like 'mat heaven.' He left that hall with a mountain prejudice tumbling from his back. He had eloquent negro. Douglass was chaste in brilliant in thought, and truly eloquent in brilliant in thought, and truly elo His mind seemed to overflow with they always came forth in suitable garb, remarkable man. He said well, that 'he formed slave, and had taken the pledge n a slave again.' He gave us a good por freedom of his mind. The writer (which freedom of his mind. The writer (which and saying little) would be proud of Douglass's He is ready to honor any man of Douglass's saying little) would be proud of Douglas's would be proud of his friendship, and would be proud of his friendship, and would be proud of his wit and power of they are remarkable. 'The Methodist said he, 'voted unanimously not to let us dis exciting subject within their walls. Unani Mark the word! Verily, what unanimal among the brethren?' Them. Verily, what unanimity among the brethren!

Brethren,' said the meek pastor in New addressing his colored friends, ' Bret addressing in schored friends, 'Brethren, you be meek and lowly; you should not comple you are seated in the 'Jim Crow Pew,' or pithe lowest seat in the synagogue! You should have the lowest seat in the synagogue! You should have the lowest was there!' said lass. But enough. The writer had no intequoting. He is not an abolitionist. But I the give the devil his due,' and would be the privative the devil his due,' and would be the size of the size to give the devil his due,' and would co refore, give all men their due, and he do the to Frederick Douglass when he says he dress on Tuesday evening was replete with be ful thoughts, elegantly expressed, and eloquent

Charles L. Remond.

We listened last Sunday afternoon to one of most impassioned, eloquent, interesting and vincing addresses, on the important and es subject of African Slavery, which has been livered in this town, and perhaps we might say, that has ever come under our obse though we have attended many anti-siz

ings, and heard several champions speak.

This address was delivered by Charles L. mond, a colored gentleman of Salem, and we attended, notwithstanding many left the hall he arrived, as it was supposed he would present. There was a mistake about to present. There was a mistake about the meeting was to be held, consequently the the meeting was to be held, consequently to of the lecturer. He is soon expected again dress the citizens of this town .- Quincy Pati

African Slave Trade.

A late London paper contains the following le relating to the right of search, in the sup

of the slave trade on the coast of Africa;

'The Winchester, 50, Capt. Charles Eder the fiag of Rear Admiral the Hon, Joseph will go out of harbor to-morrow morning, doubtful whether she will leave Spitherd days, as it is supposed, unless the governm received information from New-York by the nia, to guide it in giving the necessary in gallant Admiral about to assume the co adopt with respect to searching vessels the American flag, that she will be detained Every officer who has been on the African con who is at all acquainted with the artifices a tices of the slavers, states, that if the about made by the American government, of e from search of every vessel displaying the Ast flag, be conceded by the British governme would be the better plan at once to oversi-cruisers now stationed on the African coasts prevention of the slave trade, home to England pay them off, as they would be quite usels the mere display of the American flag would et the slave ships to pursue their nefarious traffic impunity. Even under present circumstances, this more of this traffic carried on by vessels cling to be American than by any other, and the line to be a first than by any other, and the line to be a first than the line traffic and the line traffic are the same traffic. ish officers in command of cruisers have gr culty in fulfilling their duty without being to vexatious accusations and complaints by the eral government on behalf of these pseudo A cans. It frequently happens that vessels are ted where there is the most positive proof that the proof the canse of the canse there are no grand in the class that where there is are engaged in the slave trade; when Brazilian and others, without a single Amer board, with the exception of one, who is ret act as captain and owner when boarded by lish ship of war; and yet, not withstanding the positive proof that the vessel is a regular slat representations of this individual that he is an ican, and that the vessel is his, will, in mos himself a great responsibility, enable her to pu

her course with impunity.' An Explanatory Note.

In reviewing the Second Part of Dr. Char late work on 'The Duty of the Free States,' we jected to that portion of it which complimes ruffian slaveholders of the South as being, in ma stances, * models of purity and virtue, and exmembers of State, and members of the Ch body '!! Dr. C. has since appended the foll explanatory paragraph to a republication of his

in the Pennsylvania Freeman: Since the publication of the first edition of tract. I have been sorry to learn, that this pan, has been considered by some as showing as is billity to the depraying influences of slavery. purpose was to be just to the South; and dream, that, in doing this, I was throwing the deformity of its institutions. I feel I have again and again said, that slave must exert an exceedingly depraying wrongful an exercise of power canno character. All who sustain worse for it. But it is a plain fac tory and experience, that under depra-tions, much virtue may exist; and were case, the condition of our race would indeed, for every where such institution. The character is not determined by a sin or circumstance in our lot. Most of us industry. Roman Catholicism exerts many influent to true Christianity, and yet how man Christians have grown up under that the midst of feudal barbarism, in the p potism, noble characters have been for believe, does incalculable harm to the It spreads licentiousness of manners tent; and in the case of the good, it perception of those most important Christianity, which unfold the inti-Christianity, which unfold the infima-man to man, and which enjoin universal it cannot be denied, that under all the tages, God finds true worshippers with of slavery; that myny deeds of chris-performed there, and that there are examples of eminent virtue. This is to say. I am bound however to add, the I am bound however to any, the I become acquainted with the slavehold the more I am impressed with the deprayence of slavery; and I shell grieve, if m be just to the South, and my joy at wittest these and its state. there, should be construed as a negative to in favor of this corrupting institution.

We do not see that this explanation me ter at all. It is just as proper to say that God true worshippers within the bounds of adults racy, and atheism, as that he finds them willing nds of slavery

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POLE NUM

FRIDAY MORNI TA SEPEAL OF THE RTT AND SOUTHERN ABOLITION OF THE OF THE OTHER. Trip to

next meetings, on

ile, on Sunday sfler These were well at on of the followin esolved, That a Chi wespons, against his mpower others to tak penalty for crime." desvored, in the nf n by an exhibition of Christianity, and by objections which are on-resistance. My fr ot yet fully prepared wed me in a brief bu sake of starting diff sake of served, and of presention that the discussion that the discussion of the principles of principles of principles, who phisticated mind and upport of the resolu-erful is truth, uttored licity! His remarks made a visible impr he audience. A very he wished to suppos resistance principle. ng case, and went to Euppose I am the cap

ers, and a very values of the voyage, a the ship, with the we the ship, will be ship is inevitable, under the ship is inevitable, under the ship is certain that they make the ship is the s trany on board of the shi he wrong thus to act on t To this, the reply was-That, though conse priciple, and are safely he he supposed conseque act be in accordance is not lawful to do well a lie even to save ection. Right actio coll consequences. 1 That the only reaso

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menant-ship would be peed, grew out of the fer peed, grew out of the fer peed, grew out to become non the law of violence, and it seems to have the fer peed of the fer peed o would be any pirate one to molest or mak a some to molest or make a say small portion of a son-resistants, we there; any more than diseased to live soberly and, an argument against Christ. They who for self-preservation the great deep, and not t 4 The loss of thousand

The loss of thousant to God, would provide ims or to the world; a und reason for aband targency, however se consequences are God. If Christ willingly laters, and refused to detail nower to do so, they all power to do so,) they would joyfully imitate his be similar extremity. In the service of So.

In the service of So.

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sher they could kill the sary to know what her in their possession, in dom. [See II. Coring spiritual. If, then the same ther they could kill om. [See II. Cori As to the nature made to John axii sents, for such an pments, for such an rately enumerated in t, Christ had enjoine as as doves, and to res. It was certainly of wolves was has foves, in order to m of ravening eagle amailants, if they co an event ever know

is worthy of remark. duals differ very wide using or employment inhabitants of the commandation ship to the time of the commandation ship to the time of the commandation ship to the commandation ship to the commandation of the com ion or employme ous instances commar ily a great dread of p doctrine under pec But that doctrine is le in any case; for t is not in the power laity by their inferna ney C. Weight happ te in the discussion a long and powerf on the same side, worthy and devoted -one of thos Piestly scorners as 2 C

whence the term of appellation, from be that they are wo of Christ are all Con m a kingdom of dar a soul destroying pri from a spurious r And for the

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THE LIBERATOR

BOSTON:

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 8, 1842.

A SIPEAL OF THE UNION BETWEEN NORTHERN MOUTHARN SLAVERY IS ESSENTIAL TO 108 OF THE ONE, AND THE PRESERVA-

Trip to the Cape.

lings, on Cape Cod, were held at Oaanday afternoon and evening, the 19th were well attended, and devoted to a free the following resolution;

J. That a Christian cannot fight, with car d in the afternoon, to support this reso

exhibition of the nature, design and powand by exposing the fallacy of varishich are brought against the doctrine My friend George Bradburn (who the prepared to become a non-resistant) in a brief but ingenious speech, rather for starting difficulties that they might be of of presenting the opposite side of the cussion might not flag, than of asoles of peace. He was succeeded by ass, who displayed the power of an d mind and the glow of an earnest heart, How charming, how uth, uttered in love, and clothed with His remarks were exceedingly pertinent, isible impression on the cou A very worthy citizen of the place d to suppose a case, in order to test the and went to show the unsoundness of that

se I am the captain of a large merchant-ship. from Boston for a foreign port, having on dition to the crew, a large number of pas and a very valuable cargo. Suppose, in the the voyage, a vessel is seen bearing down with the well-known flag of the pirate Suppose destruction to all on board iseviable, unless resistance is made with napons; but, by killing a few of the pirates, has ther may be beaten off without los a heard of the ship, and thus a large number his lives and a rich cargo be saved; would it thus to act on the defensive ?"

and are safely provided for in its adoption, ly question to be settled is, not what may ad consequences of an act, but whether he in accordance with the command of God; not lawful to do evil, that good may come, o en to save the whole human race from Right action can never be productive of

the only reason why the lives on board the p would be jeoparded, in the case supwe out of the ferocious determination of the not to become non-resistants! They acted on beful for Christians to wield the weapon even to save their own lives.

hat the non-resistance principle could justly be ble only for such consequences as legitisued from its adoption. Now, it would not oded that, if all mankind were non-resistants ald be any pirates on the ocean, or any ruf the land, to endanger life; for there would molest or make afraid. The fact, that but and portion of mankind were willing to be aresistants, was no argument against the ny more than was the fact, that few were live soberly and righteously in this evil in argument against the duty of all men to They who were for killing their enervation, must, therefore, be held re-No fir all the piracies that were committed or deep, and not they who were the advocates

The loss of thousands of lives, in yielding obedi God, would prove no calamity either to the or to the world; nor was it to be presented as son for abandoning the path of duty in any sucy, however seemingly frightful. Duty is sequences are God's.

If Christ willingly laid down his life for his murfend himself, (though he had to do so,) they who had the spirit of Christ ly imitate his example, whenever reduced

the service of Satan, men could be hired for billings a day to be shot at like dogs, and march up to the cannon's mouth, and the deadly imminent breach, at once courting iting death. Were the followers of Christ orageous and self-sacrificing in his serflowing that they were to reign with him in Why, then, tell of the danger arising from

the case supposed, it must be taken for grantat all on board of the ship were Christians ; for out at issue was, how, as Christians, should te the pirates. Now, in order to know they could kill any of these pirates, it was know what weapons they could properly possession, as the subjects of Christ's [See II. Corinthians, x. 3, 4. 5.] They of If, then, they could defend them wheir assailants, with such weapons right to wield them, in the name of the As to the nature of that kingdom, reference ide to John xxiii. 36. Again-the military for such an emergency, might be found merated in Ephesians, vi. 10 to 19. Fibrist had enjoined it upon his disciples, to be as doves, and to be as sheep in the midst of was certainly lawful for sheep, in case a notice was hastening to devour them,-and in order to protect themselves from a ening eagles,-to destroy one or more of would be able to do it? And when was

int ever known? of remark, in this connection, that indiffer very widely in regard to the peculiar eir aversion. This often depends on their amployment. A large portion of the nts of the Cupe are mariners, and in nuscommanders of packets, from the leo the tiny sloop. Now, seamen have Feat dread of pirates; and it was quite natite, that the case of a piratical attack inced, in order to present the non-resisthe under peculiarly thrilling circumstanhat doctrine is not to be repudiated as uny case; for it is of heaven, not of men, the power of pirates or devils to prove their infernal deeds.

Wright happily arrived in season to pa benssion at the evening meeting, and and powerful speech against the life-Some excellent remarks were also same side, by Elkanab Nickerson, and devoted advocate of Christian liberone of those who have been stigmatized orners as ' Come outers.' Regarding the nce the term originated, it is a most hono ion, from bearing which let none shrink they are worthy of it. The true disciwe all Come-out rs. They have comkingdom of darkness, violence and blooddestroying priesthood-from an apostate as religion-from all the works

of the devil. Their example is fast becoming contagious, and may it be speedily imitated all over the world, that Christ, the Prince of Peace, may reign from sea to sea, and from the rising to the going down of the san! I observed, at the evening service, a person in one

having in a most exemplary manner. I was afterwards informed that it was Commodore Swain, formerly of Nantucket, who had been employed in the Mexican service, and was expecting to enter that service again. He remained nearly to the close of the an anti-stavery resident in Rhode Island, in whos meeting; and though a stendy and tremendous battery veracity we place the utmost confiden was opened against the war system, and against all its dvocates and abettors, he never flinched, nor manifested any symptom of anger or impatience, but exhibited rare fortitude and admirable magnanimity. 1 regret that he did not feel disposed to present his side of the question, for the meeting was open to all. I look for the conversion of such a man to the pacific principles of the gospel much sooner than I do for that of any Reverend Doctor of Divinity; though, for aught that I know, the Commodore may at the present time be a scoffer at the christian faith, and persunded in his own mind that all religion is a cheat. May he learn to discern and separate the precious from the vile, and be eager to put on the whole armor of God, and fight valiantly in the cause of righteous-

The remainder of this sketch will be given in the next paper.

Letter from George Thompson.

MANCHESTER, June 18, 1842.

A few days ago, I sent you, by the hands of Thomdia House, on the 22d.

While our country is engaged on one side of India, in a war with the Chinese, and on the other in a war about 25 millions sterling, the industrious poor of our land are literally dying of hunger! Things are in a fearful state. The manufacturing towns are over-spread with a funereal gloom. My door, at this moment, is surrounded by famishing weavers, and miserable Irish women, who come seeking something to found in any of the measures of Sir Robert Peel. The measures of the present government cannot, in their very nature, increase the trade or commerce of the country. The symptoms of disnffection are every where apparent. Ireland is in many parts greatly disturbed. We know not what a day may bring forth. And yet we might command the resources of the globe. We might store our hive with the riches of all lands. The industry of our nation is manacled by the selfish policy of the aristocracy, who, depending upon the land for their incomes, or upon the price of articles grown on their estates in the West Indies, refuse to allow us to trade with the vast regions of the globe, particularly in the East, which would supply us with all we want, and take from us all we uld send. The people, however, will soon be too strong for them. In the school of starvation, they are getting understanding, and will not be satisfied with cheap bread or free trade. They will ask and obtain the power to check, for the future, the designs of Ever, my dear Garrison, their spoilers.

Your steadfast friend, GEORGE THOMPSON.

[We have commenced, on the preceding page the publication of the very seasonable and powerful speech of Mr. Thompson, and shall lay it before our readers without abridgment in subsequent numbers. Beloved friend-noble man-world-embracing philan thropist! Heaven bless you in your labors of love!

The American Union.

The Worcester Ægis, of Tuesday, contains a sor what contemptuous notice of the addresses delivered in that town on the 4th inst. by our elequent coadjutor, Wendell Phillips. The editor who could take sides with the bloody South against Mr. Giddings, and speak disparagingly of the re-election of that faithful representative, may not be expected to do justice to any advocate of the slave, however gifted or self-sacrificing. To show what an admirable, astute and hor orable critic this editor is, we quote the following sen tences from his remarks. After stating that the subject of Mr. P's discourse, in the afternoon, was ' the American Union,' he says-

We did not hear him, and cannot, therefore, say.

There's a flourish of ignorance, slander, andpatriotism ! 'We did not hear him'-and yet we abhor what he said! Truly, 'instinct is a great matter.' But this defamer does not stop here. He exultingly adds-

'It is but justice to the great body of the abolitionis here to say, that they reprobate such sentiments; and that but few of them went to hear the man, who would promulgate them

Perhaps this 'Daniel come to judgment' can tell us precisely how and when he became the mouthpiece of the abolitionists of Worcester; but, until he does, we shall beg leave to decline receiving any of his assertions on trust. Every man is not an aboli-

tionist who calls himself one. Western Freeman. This weekly anti-slavery journal, which has been published by our old and respected friend, ARNOLD Buffun, in Liberty, Indiana, is hereafter to be located in Cincinnati, Ohio, and printed on a sheet much larger than at present. If the Philanthropist can scarcely keep its head above water, in Cincinnati,-notwithstanding the sympathy which has been attracted to it by the repeated destruction of its printing-presses by lawless mobs,-we are compelled to believe that the chance for the Freeman to flourish in that city is hilants, if they could! But, the question was, very small, especially as it is to be, like the Philanthropist, a ' Liberty party ' mouth-piece. We confess that we peruse, almost without interest, (as far as we read them at all,) the political anti-slavery newspapers. They waste a vast amount of ammunition to very little purpose, and are almost wholly destitute of that moral and religious vitality which is essential to the healthful renovation of a corrupt public sentiment. They are barks on the great deep, without wind or steam, which move slowly and laboriously only by the use of oars. Friend Buffum is an able lecturer and debater in the anti-slavery arena, but he has not sufficient editorial tact and experience to enable him to make an interesting and attractive journal; though, doubtless, if he had a long and substantial subscription list, he would be able to command auxiliary assistance that would be valuable We are apprehensive that he will involve himself in fresh pecuniary embarrassments by this laudable attempt to increase the number of abolition periodicals in the land; for we know how difficult it is to establish a newspaper, even under apparently favorable circumstances.

Horrible Mockery.

Gov. King, of Rhode-Island, 'by virtue of a resolution of the General Assembly of that State,' has appointed by proclamation Thursday, the 21st of July that a mild and concilia ory course on the part of the instant, as a day of public Thanksgiving and Praise, Charter Legislature, and a disposition to do justice to the Father of all Mercies, for his signal interpos tion in behalf of the Charter party, in enabling them, by brute force, by military despotism, by murderous weapons, to crush the Suffrage party!!

The Civil War in Rhode Island.

For the last three months, a horrible state of thinge. has existed in Rhode Island, growing out of the Free Suffrage question; and the inhabitants have barely escaped passing through all the terrors and atrocitie of a civil war. A murderous spirit has animated corner of the house, of princely bearing and a martial both the contending parties, and both have shown air, listening apparently with great interest, and be- that the religion of the State is of the devil. We have much to say, but cannot now, on this subject. Up to this hour, martial law reigns in the State, to the utter prostration of all civil government. Below is a state-ment of the events as they have transpired, made by Passing over the events which preceded the organ

ization of the government under the people's Constilution, we come to the period of Mr. Dorr's mission to Washington, in company with Dutee J. Pearce and B. Anthony. Immediately after the meeting of the people's legislature, a mass meeting was held at the Court-House parade in Providence, at which a resolu tion was passed, requesting Mr. D. to undertake their cause at the seat of the General Government, and solemnly pledging themselves, one and all, to sustain, ble that a warrant was issued, previous t for his (D's) arrest, and it was necessary for him to keep concealed to prevent falling into the hands of the Charter Gov. The three above named met in New-York, and proceeded to Washington. The suffrage people were confident of a favorable result. notwithstanding the promised interference of the President to put them down. The Charter party continued to arrest, bind over, or imprison, under the law of pains and penalties, all who had accepted offices, as they came most conveniently in the way. Great confusion of ideas evidently existed as to the proprias Davis, a letter and some pamphlets. I now send a confusion of ideas evidently existed as to the propri paper, with a lecture delivered in this town, on the oty of recognizing the validity of the proceedings. ubject of the Affghan war. I shall send you the against them. Some advised a course of entire sub subsequent one, containing the impeachment of the mission, as a matter of policy, to prevent an immediwar-makers, and the evidence in its support. I am ate collision; others counselled resistance, asserting going up to London, to bring the matter before the Inment was overthrown by either recognizing or going to prison. Pending this state of things, the return o Mr. Dorr to New-York was announced, and extensive with the Afighans, which have together cost already preparations in the military line were made to give him an honorable reception as their Governor. Ru mors were affoat that Mr. Webster had been request ed to negotiate a reconciliation, and a meeting of Mr Webster, John Whipple, of the Charter Government and Mr. Dorr and his friends, was said to have taken place at the Astor house in New-York, for that pur save them alive! The germ of relief is not to be pose. B. Anthony, the Sheriff under the people Constitution, returned to Providence, and gave a report of their visit to Washington, which amounted to nothing at all in favor of the people. At this meet ing, strong resolutions were passed, advising unqualified resistance to the Algerine law, as it was called, and asserting that no more arrests under it would be

> allowed. This was a large meeting, and the determined to of the resolutions seemed, for a time, to overawe the officers, who had been most busy in the work of prosecution, and no more attempts at arrests were made

until after the 18th. The military companies from Woonsocket and Pro vidence proceeded to Stonington, to escort Gov. Dorr to the city. He arrived early on Monday morning, and was received by the citizens and soldiery in the most enthusiastic manner. About 1700 persons joined in the procession, and escorted him, in a carriage drawn by four white horses, through the principal streets of the city. At this juncture of affairs, the suffrage party seemed perfectly confident of successfully establishing their Constitution, and the charter government evidently began to feel disheartened. They had hitherto depended on the U. S. troops to do their fighting for them, but they were now informed that no troops would come to their assistance, until their own civil power was exhausted, including also the military power.

The proclamation of Gov. Dorr, which appeared on he morning of his return from Washington, conveying the result of his mission, and his determination to stand by the people's Constitution, and to call for aid from the other States, in case of the appearance the federal troops, brought the parties which was equally unexpected to both. Gov. Dorr had taken his position on Federal Hill, and was surrounded by a strong guard of armed men. The mo imid of both parties became alarmed at the prospect of a collision of arms, and withdrew; the suffrage people saying they did not contemplate a forcible resist ance to the existing government, and the charterist advising a settlement by compromise Division in both parties was the order of the day. Gov. Dorr's ntentions were not known, th prevailing opinion that a compromise would be effect

ed. Rumors of every kind were flying as upon the what disposition he made of the Union. We hardly know what to think or say of the man, who would put forth such doctrines, on such a day; who, on the day of our great national anniversary, would urge the application of the suicidal knife, and plunge the country into all the horrors of servile and civil war: rangements for defence or attack were becoming more complete every hour. Gov. King and his council, now in constant meeting, announced their intention to ar rest Gov. Dorr, at all hazards, and the citizens were directed to repair to the State Arsenal for the double purpose of equipping themselves, and of securing the arms there deposited, and in the event of an attack of Governor Dorr's forces, to get possession of this most desirable part of the State's possessions -Governor Dorr was not in a position to remain quiet By orders previously issued, his forces were accumu lating from all quarters, and now amounted to several hundred men, armed and equipped. They were in patient for action. Having been twice convened for duty, delays had become tedious; and what with their importunity, and the inconvenience and expense of sustaining so large a number of men, joined with the threatening aspect of the government forces, he decided, in opposition to the advice of those of his legislature still associated with him, to make an aggres sive movement upon the State arsenal. The details of this proceeding are already before the public, the most correct of which is acknowledged, by both parties, to be contained in Gov. Dorr's letter of the 20th of May. The fate of the people's cause was evidently suspended upon the success of this movement. About 225 men, with two brass pieces and muskets, were drawn up in battle array, on the plain north of the arsenal-the pieces loaded with balls and smaller shot, and the match applied; but, by a singular interposition, the powder was rendered incapable of ignitio by a dense fog which prevailed through the night, and which completely saturated it Some think water

was poured upon it, but of this there is no proof. This period may mark the beginning of the com plete prostration of the suffrage Constitution. By this failure, the men who accompanied Gov. Dorr to the field were disheartened, and it is believed that not more than one half of them returned with him to his quarters. A sufficient number, however, remained to protect him, and repel any considerable force; but a report became current that a compromise was agreed to by Gov. King and his council, which, however, was without foundation, and Gov. Dorr retreated; his officers having given up their commissions, and directed the men to retire to their homes. About 25 held out. and retained possession of the cannon during the day and night, defying the forces of Governor King, which now amounted to 500 men, to take them away The next day, they voluntarily gave them up, and all appearance of hostilities on the part of the suffrage

Here followed a period of about four weeks, of omparative quiet; during which, there is no doubt by the people, would have successfully prevented any further host ilities. But, gratified by their success in suppressing this insurrection, as it was termed, they seemed satisfied with nothing short of the entire sub-

people ceased.

jection of each individual, who had in any way iden-

tified himsoif with the proceeding.

A reward of \$1000 was immediately offered for the apprehension of Gov. Dorr, and the work of arrests, bonds and imprisonments was resumed with re-doubled virulence. The suffrage people were divided, fax. filled with distrust of each other, and dared to say nothing of the people's Constitution, or of the probabilities of another attempt to support it, but in whispers. Great numbers of the representatives published their resignations, and all hope of success had evident-

The Glorious First of August.

The days in the year, our bussted Fourth of July is the most unpropitious for assembling the people together, to consider the claims of our enslaved population, and to advocate the cause of impartial liberty. It is a day consecrated to rant, noise, revelry, hypocrisy, and dissipation; and although it has been, to some extent, redeemed from utter prostitution by the temperature reference from extent regression, and from gross profilipse. the temperance reformation, and from gross profligacy by religious sectarian celebrations, still it is unquestionably the most demoralizing and impious, in the general manner of its observance, of all the days in close in July, and that there will be no further discussional transfer of the session of Parliament will close in July, and that there will be no further discussional transfer of the session of the

the year.

The First of August—the day on which eight hundred thousand slaves instantly became freemen—is Lord Stuart Rothesay, with great pomp and ceremodred thousand slaves instantly became freemen-is rapidly approaching; and abolitionists, throughout the land, should spare no pains to celebrate it in a manner that wlil mightily advance their sacred enterprise. In this Commonwealth, the plan that has been devised in Italy the fore part of the month, extending also along the south of France. Mount Vesuvius was at the last accounts giving forth great quantities of smoke In this Commonwealth, the plan that has been devised for observing the day, by a series of anti-slavery picnics, as well as by public addresses, we trust will be zealously espoused and cordially carried out, in every town and village where it is practicable. Let there be no delay in making the necessary arrangements. In a few days, the volume specially prepared for the oceasion by Mr. Collins, entitled 'The Anti-Slavery Pic-Nic'—being a collection of Speeches, Poems, Dialogues and Songs, with appropriate music—will be alogues and Songs, with appropriate music—will be the British vessels engaged in suppressing the by the British vessels engaged in suppressing the british vessels engaged in suppressing the sum of the last accounts giving forth great quantities or smoach and flame.

The Paris papers continue to discuss the question of the Right of Search, more, we believe, because they find it annows the English, than from any real interest which they take in the matter.

The attempts at revolution in the Turkish province of Bulgaria, appear to be more formidable than was at first supposed. The insurgents issued from the mountain fastnesses, and committed their depredations in open defiance of any force which the government and the province of the Right of Search, more, we believe, because they find it annows the English, than from any real interest which they take in the matter.

The attempts at revolution in the Turkish province of Bulgaria, appear to be more formidable than was at first supposed. The insurgents issued from the mountain fastnesses, and committed their depredations in open defiance of any force which the government and the province of Bulgaria and Sancha and the province of Bulgaria ready for sale at 25 Cornhill. Orders should be sent for it without delay, as it will contain a large amount of original and carefully selected matter, admirably to them to go to the West Indies as hired laborers to adadted for recitation, declamation, singing, &c.

Voice of Freedom. This advocate of the cause of universal emancipation, which has been for some time suspended for want of a living patronage, has lately been started

greatest difficulty.

A dreadful storm visited Marseilles on the 11th want of a fiving patronage, has lately been started afresh as the organ of the Vermont Anti-Slavery Society, and is now under the editorial charge of our gifted and highly esteemed friend, Charles C. Bushles. We infer, from the fact of his occupying this post, that 'Liberty partyiam' in Vermont is not in a very thriving condition; for he has never given it any countenance, either in his editorial or lecturing capacity, but, on the contrary, has ably exposed its incovered, the object of which was to overthrow the graverinest and revolutionize the equality. pacity, but, on the contrary, has ably exposed its injurious effect on the anti-slavery movement. We trust that the most vigorous efforts will be made to sustain the Voice of Freedom, and that those efforts will be crowned with abundant success. We are constrained to confess, however, that while we are sure that our friend Burleigh cannot be placed in any part of the great field of labor, where he will not do much for our cause, we, nevertheless, should prefer to see pacity, but, on the contrary, has ably exposed its infor our cause, we, nevertheless, should prefer to see him constantly before the people as a public lecturer, and not at all confined to the drudgery of an editorial life. His powers of argument, of eloquence, are conmately great, and eminently qualify him to sway a listening multitude. We are glad to hear that he intends to devote a portion of his time to lecturing, as usual. A more faithful and able advocate of the slave is not to be found in the republic.

paid for their slaves, they do not conceive that it is any recognition of the right of the robber to plunder, by submitting, as in the case of Lane, to his demand. ill, it is no part of the policy or design of abolitionists to BUY OUT slavery, either by wholesale or retail -far from it.

In this connexion we would state that a 'Narrative f Lunsford Lane, embracing an account of his early life, the redemption by purchase of himself and family from slavery, and his banishment from the place of his birth for the crime of wearing a colored skin, has volting features of carnage and blood. just been published by himself in a neat pamphlet, st been published by himself in a neat pamphlet, crice 12 1-2 cents,) and is for sale at 25 Cornhili. It can be extremely interesting and affecting in its details, and we hope will obtain a large circulation, not only incomplete. The English papers now received, con-(price 12 1.2 cents.) and is for sale at 25 Cornhili. It and we hope will obtain a large circulation, not only

the Non-Resistant is at present suspended, for lack of Spain. Advices from Madrid up to the 5th of June.

Review of the Revolutionary War. It has disclosed a mass of tacts, of the most startling character, which

lown to atoms !

nearly blown to atoms!
This Hall was nearly new, and the best of all the College buildings—the front being of granite, and the whole erected at vast expense. It was used mainly as a dining hall.
The work of destruction was caused by carrying a large bomb-shell into the building, and setting fire to the fuse. The bomb-shell exploded with a tremendous noise, carrying out most of the upper part of the building, and creating a work of destruction hardly to be conceived from even such a cause.

Fortunately, no one was in the building, except a baker who slept there to take charge of it, and he es-

aker who slept there to take charge of it,

caped serious injury.

The perpetrator of this outroge is not yet discovered, but we learn that the College Faculty and town authorities are making every effort to probe the mat-

THE NORTH-EASTERN BOUNDARY QUES-TION SETTLED! The New-York Commercial Advertiser of Monday

contains, as a rumor entitled to credit, the state-ment that Mr. Webster and Lord Ashburton have

ment that Mr. Webster and Lord Ashburton have made a final settlement of the boundary question.

The North Eastern Boundary is settled by ceding to Great Britain the territory North of the St. Johns, and by Great Britain ceding to the U. States the strip between our present. Eastern Boundary and the St. Johns river, including the city of Frederick ton, now the capital of New Brunswick, and of course the navigation of the river to the sea.

The Commercial says that this intelligence may be relied upon as coming through a source which entitles

elied upon as coming through a source which entitles to almost implicit belief. The New Brunswick Commissioners were very unwilling to concede that portion of their country which includes the city of Frederickton; but for the sake of settling the long controverted question, finally yield-

Abolitionists Caught. The Missouri Courier of the Aboutionists Caught. The Missouri Courier of the 9th inst. says: 'There are now in jail at this place, two prisoners, John A. Johnson and Wm. Warner, committed by order of Robert Croughton, Esq. a Justice of the Peace of Louis Co. They are charged with an attempt to decoy and carry to the State of Illinois, three negro men, belonging to the citizens of that county. The slaves themselves discovered to their masters the designs of the prisoners, and aided in their apprehension.

their apprehension.

We had hoped that the severe punishment inflicted upon the three men, charged with a similar offence, at the last fall term of our Court, would have deterred others from similar attempts.

FIFTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE The British Royal Mail steam ship Caledonia, Capt. G. Lott, arrived at this port on Thursday morn-

The Caledonia was detained by icebergs, of which she spoke a large number, and also by fog at Halifax. The weather during most of the voyage was pleasant, though for two or three days she encounter-

ed a strong wind.

The state of the country is very nearly the same Trade, of almost every description, continues very nuch depressed, without any change in the markets that could be looked upon as indicating a better state

of things in prospect.

The crops throughout England, especially the southern counties, are exceedingly promising.

The vintage in France, promises better than for

work on the plantations, but without much success.

We learn from Bohemia, that on the night of the 30th ult, a fire which originated in a stable at Hirseberg, in that country, spread with such irresistible force and rapidity, that 110 houses were destroyed, and the rest of the tewn was only saved with the greatest difficulty.

off many scores of natives and several Europeans,
The Silesian Gazette states that the greater part of
the manufacturing town of Belchatow, in the district
of Petrikanwart, was, last month, destroyed by fire.
A letter from Soville states that the distress of the

nuns in that place is so great that, in order to keep them from starving, a benefit had been given them a the theatre.

CIRCASSIA. Appearances now indicate that, after a long and gallant resistance, the Circassians will be obliged to bow before the overwhelming power of Russia. It is said that the Russian arms have of late Lunsford Lane.

Our correspondent 'B.' is informed that while abolitionists declare that slaveholders are no better than highwaymen, and therefore have no just claim to be paid for their slaves, they do not conceive that it is and they are to march in two grand divisions under the general command of Prince Tchernitchoff. It is confidently believed at St. Petersburgh, that the war

confidently believed at St. Petersburgh, that the war will be closed during the present summer.

Syrta. The difficulties in Syria, between the Druses and Christians, would seem to be far from being settled, notwithstanding the great and apparently sincere efforts of the Turkish government to effect so desirable an end. The enmity between the opposing parties is of long standing, and at the last advices from Beyrout, strong apprehensions were felt that the war of extermination would again break out in all its revolution features of carnage and blood.

The Non-Resistant.

We are sorry to announce, that the publication of the most sanguinary character.

Count had given us reason to apprehend. The fighting immediately preceding the fall of Ghuznee was of the most sanguinary character.

means to carry it on. The bare announcement of this fact, we trust, will suffice to secure donations and removed the fact, we trust, will suffice to secure donations and removed the fact, we trust, will suffice to secure donations and removed the fact, we trust, will suffice to secure donations and removed the fact, we trust, will suffice to secure donations and removed to fact, we trust, will suffice to secure donations and removed to fact, we trust, will suffice to secure donations and removed to fact, we trust, will suffice to secure donations and removed to fact, we trust, will suffice to secure donations and removed to fact, we trust, will suffice to secure donations and removed to fact, we trust, will suffice to secure donations and removed to fact, we trust, will suffice to secure donations and removed to fact, we trust, will suffice to secure donations and removed to fact, we trust, will suffice to secure donations and removed to fact, we trust, will suffice to secure donations and removed to fact, we trust, will suffice to secure donations and removed to fact, we trust, will suffice to secure donations and removed to fact, we trust, will suffice to secure donations and removed to fact, we trust, will suffice to secure donations and removed to fact, we trust, will suffice to secure donations and removed to fact, we trust, will suffice to secure donations and revolutionary. Some further disturbances that take place at Seville and other places, on account of the leavy imposition of taxes. Several much taken place at Seville and other places, on account of the leavy imposition of taxes. Several much taken place at Seville and other places, on account of the leavy imposition of taxes. Several much taken place at Seville and other places, on account of the leavy imposition of taxes. Several much taken place at Seville and other places, on account of the leavy imposition of taxes. Several much taken place at Seville and other places, on account of the leavy imposition of taxes. Several much taken places at Se

THE FAMINE IS SORE IN THE LAND .- The las Anti-Bread Tax Circular contains authentic and heart-redning details of distress in Manchester, Hudders-field, Accrington, Stroud, Longtown, Prescet, Walsnli, Ilkeston, Darleston, Glasgow, Paisley, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Barnoldswick, Birmingham, Mansfield, The Potteries Snaresbrook (Essex,) Holmfirth, Cork, Nottingham, Sheffield, Dudley, Todmorden, Beamingham, Statisher, Clayton, Stalybridge, Nantwich, Knaresbro, Haslingden, Bradford, Dundee, Stockport, Ennis, Crayford, Marsden, Colne, Westbury, Carlisle, Belper, Wolverlampton, Oldham, Hyde, Bolton, Leicester, Forfar, &c., &c.—English paper. Anti-Bread Tax Circular contains authentic and heart

Disgrace to the Perpetrators —A duel has lately come off between T. F. Marshall of Kentucky, and James Watson Webb, of New-York. They fought at ten paces with pistols. At the second fire, Webb received the ball of his antagonist in his knee and fell. This sorts strangely with Marshall's recent temper ance speeches. The place was Naaman's Creek, immediately below the dividing line of Del. and Penn.

Gibson Bates, keeper of a public house at Roxbury, who was severely injured on the 22d ult. from the premature explosion of a charge while engaged in blasting rocks, died this morning. It is thought he was injured internally.

Fire in Rozbury.—The stables of Franklin & Muther, corner of Roxbury and Sumner-streets, were set on fire inst week, destroying a large stock of hay, a number of harnesses, and 10 horses. There was some insurance on the stable, but none on the horses or stock.

Punishment Commuted .- We understand that th Governor and Council have commuted the punishment of Britton, who was recently sentenced to be hung for the murder of a female at Cambridge Alms House, to imprisonment for life in the State Prison.

Army Orders.—Gen. Scott, General-inChief of the Army of the United States, has issued orders to the various military posts, directing minute guns to be fired at each; and the national flag to be displayed at half-mast, from noon till sunset of the day on which the orders shall be received, in honor of the memory of Gen. Atkinson, who died at Jefferson Barracks, near St. Louis, on the 14th ultt.

The law abolishing imprisonment for debt went into operation on the 4th of July in New-Jersey.

Decease of Congressmen .- Of members elected to the present Congress, at least eight have died, viz:
Samnel L. Southard, Senator from New-Jersey.
Wm. S. Hastings, Rep. from Mass.

Mass. North Carolina. Penn. Lewis Williams, "
W. S. Ramsey, "
Joseph Lawrence, "
Charles Ogle, "

Five of the deceased belonged to the Pennsylvani, elegation.—Journal of Commerce.

One of the judges of the Philadelphia Sessions has been returned by one of the tax collectors of that city as a pauper, he being unable to pay his personal tax.

ED-In New York, on Thursday, June 18, adip's church, Rev. Alexander Grummell to miss Sarah M. Elston, both of that city; on the 24th ult, by Rev. S. White, Mr. William Lee, of Providence, R. I., to Miss Rebeces Jurray, of New York.

DIED.—June 26th, at Saratoga Springs, N. Y. Mr.
James Burr, of this city, aged 52. This afflicting
bereavement has caused the tear of sorrow to flow
from the eyes of an affectionate wife and family, to
whom the deceased sustained the character of a good
husband and father. His reputation has always an
that of an enterprising and industrious citizen, as also
one of spotless integrity. A large circle of friends
lament his death, but rejoice in the hope that their
loss may be his gain.—Com.

NOTICES.

TO THE COLORED INHABITANTS OF BOS-TON AND VICINITY.

DEAR BRETHREN: The great event demands your attention

The great event demands you are hereby respectfully in-tion is at hand; and you are hereby respectfully invited to meet in the Infant School Room, Belknapstreet, on Tuesday evening, the 12th inst., at half past 7 o'clk, then and there to adopt measures to cel-

ebrate the occasion with becoming solemnities. We auticipate punctuality, and a hearty turnout in avor of freedom.

J. T. Hilton, Joseph W. Butler, Thomas Cole, Henry Weeden, Wm. W. Rich, Geo. Washington, J. Messick.

Thomas Henson, John B. Coburn, Charles S. Roberts,

TRIBUTE TO JAMES BURR.

At a special meeting of the Adelphic Union Library Association, held July 1st, 1842, the President an nounced the death of James Bunn, and recommend ed that measures be taken to manifest the respect and esteem cherished for the deceased as a valuable member of the Association. Whereupon, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted, viz:

Whereas, through the dispensation of Providence, our highly esteemed brother, James Burr, has been suddenly removed from us; therefore,

Resolved, That the better to manifest our regard for the deceased, we will, as an association, attend Belknap-street church on Sabbath afternoon, July 10th, distinguished by the usual badge of mourning.

Resolved, That the Secretary be instructed to forward a letter of sympathy to the afflicted widow and family.

Voted, That the above resolutions be published in the Liberator.

JOHN T. HILTON, Pres. WM. C. NELL, Sec'y.

C. L. Remond will visit Nantucket on the 15th July, and New-Bedford on the 22d, and give a short course of lectures on American slavery; and on the ly, and New-Bestord on the 22d, and give a snort course of lectures on American slavery; and on the 1st of August, will deliver an address on West India Emancipation. The friends of impartial freedom will look out for him in those places, by making carly and suitable arrangements. Let his reception be a

BOSTON FEMALE A. S. SOCIETY.

The regular quarterly meeting of the Boston Fe male Anti-Slavery Society will be held at the Marl-boro' Hall, No. 4, on WEDNESDAY NEXT, (July

Members of the Society, and other ladies, are invited to attend. S. H. COUTHWICK, Rec. Sec.

CAUTION .- The friends of the cause are cautioned against giving any countenance or assistance to a colored man who calls himself Benson, and has a license to preach from the Methodist Conference. It is believed that he is not a fugitive slave, as he pretends, and that he has a family both in Connecticut

AN APPEAL TO CHRISTIAN LIBERALITY. The following are the enactments of the first Independent Baptist Church and Society, at their meeting, held in their house, on the 2d day of May, 1842—to

wit: Voted, That the Committee chosen the first day of Voted, That the Committee chosen the first day of March, 1841, for the purpose of collecting monies for the repairing said Church and Society's House,—consisting of Messrs.—yrus Foster, Samuel Jasper, P. Thursting, James Johnson, and George H. Black,—are hereby discharged, and the following are now chosen in their stead, viz.—Rev. John T. Raymond, foreman, Benjamin P. Bassett, John B. Cutler, Coffin Pitts, George Washington, John T. Hilton, James Burr, Eli Cesar, Thomas Brown, Henry Weeden, Benjamin Weeden, Lyman Hutchinson, Thomas Cole, Robert Johnson, John D. Revalion, George Pastors, Nelson Mason, Charles A. Battiste, for the above pur-Nelson Mason, Charles A. Battiste, for the pose, who are duly authorized and qualified by the aforesaid Church and Society, and will pay over to the Treasurer whatever may be placed in their hands for the aforesaid Church and Society's use
Signed for and in behalf of the 1st Independent

Baptist Church and Society, BENJA. P. BASSETT, Chairman JOHN B. CUTLER, Clerk.

The aforesaid Church and Society, at their meeting held on the 19th of June, voted that John T. Hilton be added with Messrs. Weeden and Cesar to the publishing committee, and that they cause the above Circular to be published in the Boston Morning above Circular to be possible.

Post, Daily Atlas, and Liberator.

Atlast. J. B. CUTLER.

Boarding School for Girls. MR. JAIRUS LINCOLN

A true copy. Attest Boston, June 25, 1842.

CAN receive in his family a few young Ladies, where they will be instructed in all branches which are usually taught, and where they will receive kind attention. Terms for hoard, instruction and washing, \$3 50 per week.

Hingham, July 8.

Ladies in the Country

Will find it for their advantage to send their old Combs for afteration or exchange, to JOR-DAN'S, No. 2 Milk street, second door from Washington-street, where they will find over one thousand patterns from which to choose, and at the lowest origes. prices.

POCKET BOOKS.

THE subscriber offers for sale a large and well selected assortment of Pocket Books, of all sizes and prices.

A. S. JORDAN,
No. 2 Milk-street, 2d door from Washington-st.

R. DOUGLASS, JR. Portrait and Miniature Painter,

AVING terminated his studies in the 'divine Lart,' (begun in this country in opposition to difficulties almost insuperable.) in the National Gallery and British Museum, London, under the greatest 'mozern masters,' is now prepared to instruct those, who, in this 'happy land,' are scarcely allowed to peep into a picture gallery, in the theory and practice of the art of painting. R. Douglass, Jr. is perhaps the only living artist, certainly the only American, who has had the honor of sketching from the life, the following illustrious personages:

ing illustrious personages:
His Excellency Jean Pierra Boyer, President of

His Royal Highness Prince Albert.
His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex.
The Lord Mayor of Dublin, Daniel O'Connell,
The Philanthropic and venerated Clarkson.
Archdeacon Wilberforea.

Isambert, the ce ebrated French Deputy, and

Archdeacon Wholest Archdeacon Wholest Archdeacon Wholest Archdeacon Wholest Archdeacon Washington.

In his Gallery of Paintings, now open, gratis, to the public, at No. 292 William-street, where R. D., Jr. will be most happy to meet those who glory in intelectual culture, will be found correct copies, giving a lively idea of the different styles of Corregio, Vandyke, Claude, and other princes of the calling-gems presented to R. D. Jr. by distinguished professors abroad. Autographs of persons of genius, in Engtand and America.

R. D. Jr. offers for sale his manuscript translation of the Book of the People, by F. Lamennais. This translation has been approved of by writers of established reputation, and other capable judges.

LITHOGRAPHY.

LITHOGRAPHY.

Specimens of Lithography, humorous and otherwise, designed, drawn on the stone, and splendidly colored by R. D., Jr., may at all times be seen in the Gallery.

New York, June 8.

POETRY.

From the Knickerbocker. A FOREST WALK.

Why should we crave a hallowed spot An altar is in each man's cot:
A church in every grove that spreads
Its flying roof above our heads.
Wordsworth's 'Gon as Name

A levely sky, a cloudless sun, A wind that breathes of leaves and flowers, O'er hill, through vale, my steps have won, To the cool forest's shadowy bowers; One of the paths all round that wind, Traced by the browsing herds, I chose, And sights and sounds of human kind, In nature's lone recesses fose; The beach displays its marbled bark, The spruce its green tent stretches wide! While scowls the hendock, grim and dark, The maple's scallop'd dome beside; All weave on high a verdent roof, That keeps the very sun aloof, Making a twilight soft and green, Within the columned, vaulted scene

Sweet forest orders have their birth From the clothed boughs, and teaming earth; Where pine-cones dropped-leaves piled and dead Long tufts of grass, and stars of fern, With many a wild flower's fairy ura,

A thick elastic carpet spread; Here, with its messy pall, the trunk Resolving into soil is sunk; There, wrenched but lately from its throne, By some fierce whirlwind circling past, Its huge roots massed with earth and stone, One of the woodland kings is cast.

Above the forest tops are bright With the broad blaze of sunny light; But now, a fitful air-gust parts The screening branches, and a glow Of dazzling, startling radiance darts

Down the dark stems, and breaks below;

The mingled shadows off are rolled, The sylvan floor is bathed in gold ; Low sprouts and herbs before unseen, Display their shapes of brown and green; Tints brighten o'er the velvet moss. Gleams twinkle on the laurel's gloss; The robin, brooding in her nest, Chirps, as the quick ray strikes her breast And as my shadow prints the ground, I see the rabit upward bound, With pointed ears an instant look, Then scamper to the darkest nook, Where, with crouch limb, and starting eye,

A narrow vista, carpeted With rich green grass invites 'my tread; Here showers the light in golden dots, There sleeps the shade in ebon spots; So blended that the very air Seems net-work, as I enter there The patridge, whose deep rolling drum Afar has sounded on my ear,

He watches, wile I saunter by.

Ceasing his beatings as I come, Whirls to the sheltering branches near; The little milk-snake glides away, The brindled marmot dives from day; And now, between the boughs, a space Of the blue laughing sky I trace; On each side shrinks the bowery shade Before me spreads an emerald glade; The stunshine steeps its grass and moss, That couch my footsteps as I cross; Merrily hums the tawny bee-The glittering humming-bird I see ; Floats the bright butterfly along. The insect choir is loud in song A spot of light and life, it seems A fairy haunt for fancy dreams. Here stretched, the pleasant turf I press. In luxury of idichess;

Sun-streaks, and glancing wings, and sky, Spotted with cloud-shapes, charm my eye; While murmuring grass, and waving trees, Their leaf-harps sounding to the breeze, And water-tones that tinkle near, Blend their sweet music to my ear; And by the changing shades alone, The passage of the hour is known

A. B. S.

I REMEMBER THY VOICE. I remember thy voice, when evening Is shading the earth and aky-When the light of the stars is falling On my sad and tearful eye. I remember its tones in silence, When the moonbeams float around, And the wings of my spirit are folded,

And hushed is every sound. I remember thy voice, when the leavetor Are stainless and pure as my love, When no cloud casts its shadow around me As I worship the blue above. And oh! when in stillness I'm thinking Of the shadowy spirit land, Then it comes like the hard-like voices

Of a shining angel band. I remember thy voice, when gently The tones that I love to hear, Breathing thoughts of love and of gladness, Fall sweetly on my ear. I remember it then-but it never Will mingle with other tone; In its own sweet, tender music It falls on my heart alone.

HOME AT LAST.

A shivering child one winter night, (The snow was deen and cold the blast) Hugging her ragged mother tight, Mother, exclaimed, we're hom-And as she speke, poor little one, A ruined hut she stood before. Whence, ever since the morning sun, They strayed to beg from door to door We're home at last! Sad home is thin-All lone without, all cold within: The adder here might lurk and hiss, Her poisonous web the spider spin-But there's no fire to warm, no light: And crevices are yawning wide, Through which the storm, this freezing might, May lay you stiffened, side by side.

And yet this wayward child has been By many a gorgeous house—and past Where mirth and music closer the scene, Nor envies-for she's home at last! Thus may the heart be trained below, To love the cot wherein was cast

Its fate of poverty and woe, Like her's who cried- We're home at last !

HUMILITY. No -no-I envy not the proud, The noble and the gay; They who the path of honor crowd With glory and display. Mine is a humbler sphere, I love

In virtue's path to tread-With faith sincere in God above, Who gives me daily bread.

The smile of Heaven-tis all I mek : His blessing only crave; An humble heart with spirits meek, Will make a peaceful grave.

NON-RESISTANCE.

A MORAL REVIEW REVOLUTIONARY WAR;

Or, Some of the Evils of that Event Considered.

A Discourse delivered at the Unitarian Church,
Augusta, Sabbath Evening, March 13th, 1842. By Rev. SYLVESTER JUDD. [CONCLUDED.]

Shall I speak of the effect of the war on the Indians? The people of this country would not be taxed without representation. They did not tax the indians, without representation, but exterminated them, or the nature of the conflict that was so santeness peak now of the Six Nations, residing for the most part in the State of New-York. These indians, perpetually agitated about their homes, their possessions and their liberties, had aided the Americans and English in expelling the French from the country, in the seven years' war; now distracted in the dispute that had arisen between the two great branches of a kindred nation, not knowing which way to turn, some sided with the English, some with the Americans, some were neutral; however, sary, and certainly involved in the course of things; way to turn, some sided with the English, some with the Americans, some were neutral; however, they were troublesome, and they were in the way of the western lands that had been promised to such Americans as would join the war. It was determined, in the language of the times, to 'chastise these savages.' Gen. Washington ordered some troops under Gen. Sullivan on this expedition. I wish you to attend to the aggravations of the case. 'The Six Nations,' says De Witt Clinton, 'were a peculiar and extraordinary people, contra-distinary record, was corrupt enough to sink it to the condemnation of every good man's judgment and conscience, what shall we say of war in general? peculiar and extraordinary people, contra-distinguished from the mass of the Indian nations, by great guished from the mass of the Indian nations, by great attainments in polity, in negotiation, in eloquence and in war.' They inhabited the heatiful and fertile valley of the Genesse river. They had several towns and many large villages, laid out with considerable regularity. They had framed houses, some of them well finished, having chimneys, and painted. They had broad and productive fields, orchards of apple, pear and peach trees. Some of them well finished, having chimneys, and painted. They had broad and productive fields, orchards of apple, pear and peach trees. Some of them were well furnished with all necessary domestic utensils. They had horses, cows and wagons. They could offer a cup of tea and coffee to the stranger. They were quite advanced in civilization. Churches to the true God had been erected in their villages. Some of them were attached, as well as they could be, to the Americans. Sullivan, as I have said, started against them with peremptory instructions from General Washington to listen to propositions of peace until he should have 'very thoroughly completed the destruction to their settlements.' 'The Indians,' says Sullivan, in one of his letters, 'shall see there is malice enough for volumes of discourses, he thought he walley of the Genesee, which, says the historian hey beheld with astonishment and delight. 'The town of Genesee contained one hundred and twenty-eight houses, mostly large, and quite elegant. It was beautifully situated, almost encircled with a clear flat, extending miles around, over which extension as exerce of Grear and sickening desolation. Forty Indian towns, the largest containing one hundred and twenty-eight houses, were destroyed. Corn, gathered and ungathered, to the amount of 1600,000 bushels, shared 'the same fate. And the Indians were defeated, drive elegant. It was the animal towns, the largest containing one hundred and twenty-eight houses, were destroyed. Corn, gathered and ungathered, to the amount of 1600 bushels, shared 'the same fate. And the Indians were ttainments in polity, in negotiation, in eloquence and in war.' They inhabited the beautiful and ferdown fifteen hundred. I would add, that General ne has in view, no one can regret it may be a which the writer has neither the name of town-destroyer, and in their bitter combinance of town-destroyer, and in their bitter combinance of town-destroyer, when 'your name is the public, subject however to these explanations, when 'your name is the public, subject however to these explanations, and the public of the name of town-destroyer, and in their bitter com-plaints against him they say, when 'your name is heard, our women look behind them and turn pale, and our children cling close to the necks of their mothers.' I would also add, that if the Indians had injured the Americans, it admits of the most deci-sive proof, that the Americans were generally the original offenders. Writes an American officer, who himself fell in a battle with the Indians, 'The white savages were more savage than the copperwhite savages were more savage than the coppercolored, and nine times out of ten the whites on the borders were the aggressors.' Almost all the wrongs if he cannot lore into the love of peace, and abhortered the Indians have received at our hands, and they are more than the stars of heaven for number, have the whole thing.

[Nor could results of the kind and decreased to in the discourse have been unforeseen: For as early as at the commencement of the discourse, and the Revlarge formula of the kind and decreased to in the discourse, and the Revlarge formula of the kind and decreased to in the discourse, and the Revlarge formula of the kind and decreased to in the discourse, and the Revlarge formula of the kind and decreased to in the discourse, and the Revlarge formula of the kind and decreased to in the discourse, and the Revlarge formula of the kind and decreased to in the discourse, and the Revlarge formula of the kind and decreased to in the discourse, and the Revlarge formula of the kind and decreased to in the discourse, and the Revlarge formula of the kind and decreased to in the discourse, and the Revlarge formula of the kind and decreased to in the discourse of the discourse of the kind and decreased to in the discourse of the kind and decreased to in the kind and decreased to in the discourse of the kind and decreased to in the kind a cult to raise money abroad, distinctly proposed to Congress that 25,000,000 acres of the Indian lands should be sold to Europeans and Americans, to pay and antecedence in the previous wars to which the the expenses of the war.

ediately on the disbanding of the army, there manders acquiring fame, and accustomed to the obedience of armies, are in their hearts generally enemies to the importance equity of republicans. This Society embraced the whole body of afficers belonging to the army and navy, both French and Americans. The great mass of the army were carefully excluded. The Society was to be perpetual in the line of their posterity. That most odicus feature of English nobility was engrafted on to the system, the right of primogeniture, and the honors and privileges of the institution descended to the eldest son forever. The members of the Society were furnished with a deplicans, and a badge, a gold media, with a bald eagle spread on one side, and on the other a symbol and a motto expressive of the digoity of the order. The medal was suspended on a broad blue ribbon, edged with white, designed to intimate the union between France and America, that gloring the last family of the order. The medal was suspended on a broad blue ribbon, edged with white, designed to intimate the union between France and America, that gloring the last family of the order. The medal was suspended on a broad blue ribbon, edged with white, designed to intimate the union between France and America, that gloring the last family of the order. The medal was suspended on a broad blue ribbon, edged with white, designed to intimate the union between France and America, that gloring the last family of the order. The medal was suspended on a broad blue ribbon, edged with white, designed to intimate the union between France and America, that gloring the last family of the order. The medal was suspended on a broad blue ribbon, edged with white, designed to intimate the union between France and America, that gloring the last family of the order. The medal was suspended to the last family of the for this discourse, I shall take immediate shelter under the ample wings of the old Patriot and Sage, and be content to keep silence, the union between France and America, that glori-ous union of which I have spoken. This was to be hung to a botton-hole of the vest. 'The eagle and

To the above I add the following from Dr. Ramthe ribbon, we are told, 'dangled at the button-hole of every youth who had three years borne an office in the army, and taught him to look down with proud contempt on the patriot grown grey in the service of his country.' A writer of the times says, 'This brder was a deep-laid plan to beget and perpetuate family grandew in an aristocratic nobility, which might terminate at last in monarchical tyranny.' The deceased officers were raised to this American peerage, and joined in maintaining its dignity and claims. Our poor oppressed fathers, puritanically devoted to freedom, crying out against the usurpations of government, rebelling against a three-penny tax, fighting against crewns and wigs, stars and garters, and aristocratic assumption, came at last to

war could have brought about such a change in the feelings and conduct of these excellent men.]

I close this mournful story with the following sketch from an eye witness:

At the time of disbanding the 'army, among other incidents peculiarly affecting on this occasion,' says Dr. Thatcher, 'were the lamentations of women and children, earnestly entrealing that they are the lamentations of the subject, to present the advantages of the war. But it would not be received from the complement of the subject, to present the advantages of the war. But it would not be received from the feelings and conduct of these excellent men.]

Some of you may be disposed to question if these things are so; you will perhaps hasten to the first solder of the Revolution whom you know, and he possibly would give yot a different account on some points. But I would remind you, all the prominent actors in those scenes have left the stage. These who are now living, being most of them quite young at the time, know nothing of the secret movements of the war, they know little or bothing of oer foreign relations, and of the causes that aggravated the war.

The superior officers are all dead, and it could not be expected, that the subordinates would comprehend or challenge the purposes of their command-

subject-matters, principles, motives, aims, were in the dark. Their correspondence with foreign na-tions, as appears from references already made, was kept a profound secret. It is tauntingly said, by Stedman, the British historian of the war, that 'as-sembled in the cause of freedom, they thought fit to observe a form practised only in the most despotic governments. Besides this, the various delegates from the different States were instructed to agree to whatever measures the majority should adopt. There

Shall I speak of the effect of the war on the Ingress might differ; and the people could know little

Thus far the Discourse.

Love He has members of the military profession, both officers and privates, in his own society; whom

the Indians have received at our hands, and they are more than the stars of heaven for number, have arisen not only from private cupidity, but in a good measure from the condition in which the war of which we are speaking left the country. The vast debt, with which that event burdened us, was paid out of the possessions of the Indians. We struggled for independence indeed, but as it would seem, that we might be independent of much moral and human obligation.

The following is from Upham's Manual of Peace: 'In this country, for more than a century, the Sabbath was observed by our conscientions forefathers with a great degree of strictness, and unquestionably with the most favorable results; but the French war, about the middle of the last century, and the Revolutionory war, which followed soon after, caused a great change in this respect. Since those days, human obligation.

[I grant, that in order to sustain the war, the destruction of the Indians was necessary. But I ask if it be right for any nation to adopt that course which necessitates the entire destruction of another, and the original nation on its borders? In other words, can war be right when it obligates men to such things? That is all the question I ask, and the only reflection I mike.]

In the lutionory war, which followed soon after, caused a great relaxation in the observance of the Lord's day, which is acknowledged and law the law of the lord's day, which is acknowledged and law the law of the lord's day, which is acknowledged and law entire has been a great relaxation in the observance of the Lord's day, which is acknowledged and law entire has been a great relaxation in the observance of the Lord's day, which is acknowledged and law entire has been a great relaxation in the observance of the Lord's day, which is acknowledged and law entire has been a great relaxation in the observance of the Lord's day, which is acknowledged and law entire has been a great relaxation in the observance of the Lord's day, which is acknowledged and law entire has been a great relaxation in the observance of the Lord's day, which is acknowledged and law entire has been a great relaxation in the observance of the Lord's day, which is acknowledged and law entire has been a great relaxation in the observance of the Lord's day, which is acknowledged and law entire has been a great relaxation in the observance of the Lord's day, which is acknowledged and law entire has been a great relaxation in the observance of the Lord's day. only reflection I make. Of senses, are intimate connection between the Nor could results of the kind alluded to in the French war, here alluded to, and which is mentioned

country hed been subject.

I have been thought to undervalue the war. I Immediately on the disbanding of the army, there sprang up from its members an order of Military Adbility. I refer to the Society of Cincinnati. A writer of celebrity has observed, that 'military commanders acquiring fame, and accustomed to the obedience of armies, are in their hearts generally

garters, and aristocratic assumption, came at last to this. But such is the effect of war. Nothing but stence. Besides, it is time for knight-errantry and mad heroism to be at an end. Again he says, in a feelings and conduct of these excellent men.]

says Dr. Thatcher, 'were the immentations of women and children, earnestly entreating that those
with whom they had been connected in the character of husband and father, would not withdraw from
them the hand of kindness and protection, and leave
them to despair; but in several instances the reply
was, No, we took you as companions during the rear,
and now you must provide for yourselves.'

or things, through its cotton product, brings
earned on one of the advantages of a system of things,
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it w and now you must provide for yourselves.' of things, through its cotton Some of you may be disposed to question if these \$69,000,000 annually into the cou

he expected, that the subordinates would compre-been derived that the subordinates would compre-hend or challenge the purposes of their command-ers. I will cite you one fact on this head. Con-gress, during part, and I believe the whole of the gress, during part, and I believe the whole of the property, the foreign alliances, and all things consequent thereon, the Cincinnati, the dispossession of the Indians, see Stone's Life of Brandt, v. 2.

war, sat with closed doors. Their deliberations, subject-matters, principles, motives, aims, were in the dark. Their correspondence with foreign nations, as appears from references already made, was

than to discriminate between vices or evils, and the men or the times to which they belong. The writer of this discourse has avoided mentioning names as much as was in his power. He wishes to reflect inpon no one. It is war, war as practically exhibited in our own country, and among our own citizens, that he desires to exhibit in its true light. It is obtained to the contract of the case that even vious to any one, on thinking of the case, that every lecturer on temperance, on slavery, on duelling, on leave letterier on temperance, on slavery, on during, on lotteries, reflects, in a sense, upon the venerated fathers of our country. If any one should preach against religions intolerance, and describe witch-burnings and Quaker-hangings, he must necessarily, in a sense, reflect upon the Pilgrim Fathers even, those whom our Governor calls, and whom we all feel to be, 'remarkably endowed and noble men.' These men had defects, but their real excellence i not obscured thereby; so the Fathers of the Revo lation had real excellencies which not all the war was able to obscure. It is the principles, practices, the defects in man and human society, that we aim to subvert, in order that man, men may rise up, un sullied, unsulliable, regenerated, holy, in the clear grandeur, and unimpeachable preeminence, which God designed them for. Take another case: suppose a man, impressed with the evil of speculation should undertake to describe that system of things the land speculation that pervaded every section the Union a few years since, serving for his illustra-tion. How would it be possible for him, if he pene-trated the depth of the subject at all, while he set forth the general spirit of that movement, not also to touch with a reluctant but painful severity upon its individual results, and to seem to implicate som of our best citizens?

TRICKS ON THE SOUTH-SHAM NEGRO CATCH-ERS. It appears that there are a few speculating individuals, in this city, who are constantly in the habit of looking over the Southern and South Western newspapers, to see what negroes are therein advertised as having run away. And as fast as they find out, they write on to the owners, stating that the negro in question has arrived in New York, and that the writer can catch him. But first the master must be writer the writer that the second that the second the second that the second that the second the second that the s remit the writer twenty dollars, to pay preliminary expenses, and afterwards remit one hundred dollars to clear the account. The writer impudently adds hat he has a good deal of trouble with these P things, and a multiplicity of business on his hands, and that if the owner is not disposed to go through P. M. with the thing, and prosecute it to the utmost, he need n't trouble the writer at all. Now, generally, the bait is taken, and the money remitted; and the master finds too late that the negro has never been off his plantation, or at most not out of the county.
We wish, therefore, to warn our Southern friends against this new system of finance that has been resorted to in these dull times to shave them out of a little surplus revenue.—N. Y. Jour. Com.

From the Dublin Morning Register, May 31, 1842 American Justice.

would appear from the following paragraph which we copy from a New-Orleans paper of the 31st March, that the free-born and freedom-loving citizens of Louisiana are a peculiarly sensitive race of bipeds :-

Insulting a White Person .- Anne Diggs, free y color, was yesterday found guilty of insulting Mr.

In all such cases as this, Judge Canonge, very prop erly, punishes the offending party as rigor

According to the late Charles Mathews, every man in the land of liberty 'has a right to wallop his nigger.' What presumption, then, in the black Anne Diggs, free woman though she be, to insult, even by a look, the white Mr. De Pas! Judge Canonge is 'a most righteous Judge—a very Daniel come to judgment,' and seems to have a very pretty notion of

Liberia. The Christian Advocate and Journal says, we have letters from brother Chase and others of Liberia mission, which greatly encourage us. At the recent session of the conference, some impor-tant changes have been made in missionary arrangements. The preachers will no longer confine them-selves to colonial stations; but itinerate around cir-cuits, embracing the native villages. We are mor-tified to say, that New Cesters is still a slave mart, and the Gallinas likewise, notwithstanding the intel-ligence we had some time ago, received of the ligence we had some time ago, received of the breaking up of these inhuman establishments by the British. But our humiliation is greatly augmented by the fact that the chief hindrance in suppressing this outrage on humanity, arises from the aid afforded to it and the participation in it by Americans. We have no doubt of the sincerity with meaning the supplies that the supplies the supplies that the suppli which our government acts with regard to the sup-pression of the slave trade; but surely something more ought to be done. It is inconceivable that vi-olations of our laws by our own citizens, known to every body, should be without remedy. Lately the commander of a British vessel of war undertook to starve out the wretches at New Cesters, by blockading the mouth of the river and preventing access to was frustrated. A French vessel and an American vessel entered the river and claimed the right to trade with the slave factory, and the British officer had no authority to forbid it. Every American who reads the account will feel his cheeks tingle with ern and Norwich Railro honest shame. We wish we knew the names of NEW YORK STEAMBOAT TRAIN, VIA NORboth the French and American captains, that we might hold them up to the execration of mankind to all future generations.—Zion's Herald.

Irish Repeal Spirit.

There was one incident illustrative of that spirit in Manchester which he would be pardoned for detailing. The Irish there were—at least the great majority of them—miserably poor. Their contributions to the national treasury of the Repeal rent, were saved from the scanty wages of the humblest labor. Many—very many—could scarcely afford the small sum of a penny a week. A poor Irish wo-man had for eight weeks saved her weekly penny towards making up the shilling to purchase an associate Repeal card. At the end of the eighth week the hand of sickness fell suddenly and heavily upon her: the physician said her case was hopeless. The priest was called in to administer the tast comfor of religion; her sorrowing family stood around her bed. Her husband asked her if there was any wish of hers he could fulfil. 'Oh, yes,' she replied, 'there is one wish next my heart! I have saved eight pence towards my Repeal card; when I am dead do you save a penny a week for four weeks more, and write my name upon the card.' (Great sensation.) Let no strong-hearted scoffer dare to sneer the seallness of the necessariors, anough or the at the smallness of the pecuniary amount, or the humble condition of the Irish matron. Thank God there are millions such as she; millions in whose warm love of Old Ireland will burn as vividly up to the last moment of their earthly exist-ence.—O'Connell's Speech.

MOSTEVIDEO, April 25. On Saturday, 90 citizens f Buenos Ayres, who had fled from that city, arrived ere, and 50 more by land, who had disembarked at here, and 50 more by land, who had disembarked at Colonia. There had previously arrived more than 200 They all tell of the horrible scenes of which Buenos Ayres is the theatre. Hundreds have perished by the daggers of the assassin. We know the names of some, but do not announce them, lest we should plunge respectable families into affliction. Several ladies have been assassinated. The most distinguished are the wife of the worthy Col. Danel, and the widew and dangelier of the eyes largest. widow and daughter of the ever lan Mariano Acha. Were it not for the order is by the tyrant Rosas, forbidding the friends of the patriot victims to wear mourning, the whole city would be dressed in black. There is no exaggeration in saying this,—we speak in the presence of thous-

In saying too,
ands of witnesses.

The bedies of the victims, after being decapitated,
are taken to the cemeteries, accompanied by the music
of fiddles, and the shouts of assassins. Among the slain are two emigrants from the Ori-

Dignified and Rational Proceedings. A few loco-Dignized and Rational Proceedings. A few loco-focos, in different portions of Ohio, have lately burn-ed John Quincy Adams in effigy. A locofoco meet-ing, whose proceedings were noticed in terms of high approbation by the Ohio Statesman, passed the folowing resolution:

Resolved, That Nat Turner, and John Quincy Ad-

TRAVELLERS' DIRECTORY.

TNo unwarrantable distinctions. ? NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD RAILROAD AND STEAMBOAT LINE BETWEEN BOSTON

RAILROAD AND STEAMBOAT LINE BETWEEN BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

THE New York steamboat train will leave Worcester every day, (Sundays excepted.) on the arrival of the train which leaves Boston at 4 P. M., and will leave Norwich for Worcester and Boston, on the arrival of the steamer from New York.

ACCOMMODATION TRAINS leave Norwich at 6 A. M., and 4 1-2 P. M. daily, except Sundays. cent Sundays.

cept Sundays.

Leave Worcester at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

The trains leaving Norwich at 6 A. M. and Worcester at 9 1.2 A. M., and 4 P. M., connect with the trains of the Boston and Worcester and Wester Railroads.

T. WILLIS PRATT, Sup't.

To Equally free to all. NASHUA AND LOWELL RAILROAD.

O'N and after Monday, Murch 14, the passenger trains will run, in connexion with the cars of the Boston and Lowell Railroad, as follows:
Leave Boston at 7 and 11 A. M., and 2 and 5 3-4 P. M.

Leave Nashua at 61.4 and 101.4 A. M., and 11.4 and 5 P. M. Leave Lowell at 81-4 A M , 1214, 31-4 and 7

All baggage at the risk of the owners All baggage at the risk of the owners.
On the arrival of the cars at Nashua, stages leave
for any part of New Hampshire, Vermont, New York,
and Canada, via Concord, Keene, and Charlestown,
N. H., Windsor and Brattleborough, Vt.
Books are kept at the stage offices, 9 and 11 Elm st,
where seats can be secured in any of the coaches, and
correct information obtained respecting any of the

Passengers from Mason Village, New Ipswich, Keene, Walpole, Bellows Falls, and Brattleboro, Vt. daily, by 7 o'clock cars from Boston, through in one day, and Albany and Saratoga second day.

ONSLOW STEARNS, Superintendent.

BOSTON AND LOWELL RAILROAD. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Us and after Monday, March 14, the passenger trains will run as follows, viz:
Leave Boston at 7, A. M., (1, A. M.; 2 and 5 3-4, M. Leave Lowell at 7, A. M., 11, A. M.; 2 and 5 3-4,

The morning and evening trains will stop for way passengers at the usual stations. CHARLES S. STORROW, Agent Buston and Lowell Railroad Company

IFA vile complexional distinction, enforced by bru tal assaults. 'Hail Columbia, happy land'! BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON AND NEW-BEDFORD RAILROAD. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

ON and after Tuesday, March 15, the passenger trains will run as follows: The United States Mail Train will leave Boston daily, Sundays excepted, at 5 o'clock, P. M.; and Providence daily, Mondays excepted, on the arrival of the mail train from Stonington.

ACCOMMODATION TRAINS
Leave Boston for Providence, Dedham, Taunton,
and New Bedford, daily, Sundays excepted, at 7 A. M. and 4 P. M. nd 4 P. M. Leave Providence for Boston, Taunton, New Bed-ord and Dedham, daily, Sundays excepted, at 7 A. M.

ford and Dedham, daily, Sundays excepted, at 7 A. M. and 4 P. M.

Leave New Bedford for Boston and Providence, daily, Sundays excepted, at 61-2 A. M., and 31-2 P.M.

Leave Taunton for Boston and Providence, daily, Sundays excepted at 71-4 A. M. and 41-4 P. M. W. RAYMOND LEE, Sep't.

IF Human rights not invaded.

BOSTON AND MAINE RAILROAD. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. N and after Monday, March 14, passenger trains will run daily, (Sundays excepted,) as follows,

Leave Boston at 7 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. for Andover, Haverhill, Exeter, Newmarket and De

Leave Dover at 5 and 10 1.2 o'clock, A. M., and 4 P. M., for Exeter, Haverhill, Andover, Boston, Lowell and Nashua. Lowell and Nashua.

Passengers can be conveyed from Nashua and Lowell to the stations on this read, by the trains which leave Lowell at 7 and 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.; and to Lowell and Nashua, by all the trains from Dover.

The Depot in Boston is on Lowell street, and passengers.

engers taking the cars of this railroad are subject to o detention by change of conveyance. Stages leave Exeter or Dover on the arrival of the morning train from Boston, for nearly all parts of Maine, and the northern and eastern parts of New-

Hampshire.

Merchandise trains run daily between Boston and
Merchandise trains run daily between Boston and CHARLES MINOT, Superintendent. I No exclusiveness.

BOSTON AND WORCESTER RAILROAD SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

e without remedy. Lately the sh vessel of war undertook to es at New Cesters, by blockateriver and preventing access to pplies. But the good design Railroad. The first and last trains connect with the Western Railroad. The first and second with the Norwich

WICH, will leave Boston at 4 o'clock, P M. every day, (Sun-days excepted,) stopping at Framingham, Worcester,

&c.
A mail train on Sunday will leave Worcester at 6
A. M.; Boston at 1 P. M. All baggage at the risk of the owner. WILLIAM PARKER, Superintendent

If An odious distinction on account of color, and a ullying propensity to carry it out EASTERN RAILROAD. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

ON and after April 25th, Trains leave BOSTON, For Newburyport and Portsmouth, at 7, 10 1-4 AM, 5 PM. Tor Lynn } at 7, 8 I-2, 10 I-4, AM, 12 I-4, 3 I-2, and Salem, } 5, 7 PM.

PORTSMOUTH, and Salem, For Newburyport, Salem and Bos PM, 4 PM, or on the arrival of the NEWBURYPORT.

For Salem and Boston, at 8 AM, 1 1-2, 5 PM. For Portsmouth, at 9 AM, 12 M, 6 3-4 PM. SALEM, For Lynn and Boston, at 7 1-4, 9, 11 AM, 5 3-4 PM. For Newburyport and Portsmouth, 8, 11 AM, 5 3-4 PM. MARBLEHEAD BRANCH. Marhlehead

Marblehead for Salem. Salem for Marblehead. 7, 83-4, 101-2 AM, 73 4, 91-4, 11 AM. 121-2, 21-4, 5, 7 PM. 1, 23-4, 53-4, 73-4 PM JOHN KINSMAN,

F Equality of privileges. WESTERN RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. O'N and after Monday, May 2, 1841, passenger trains run daily, (Sundays excepted,) from the Depot of the Boston and Worcester Railroad, as follows: Lenve Boston at 6 1-2AM, and 3 1-4 PM, for Albany

Leave Boston at 0.1-2AM, and 3.1-4 PM, for Albanya. Leave Springfield at 2.1-2 and 6.1-4 A. M. and 1.1-2 P. M., for Boston. Leave Worcester at 6.1-4 and 9 A. M., and 5.3-4 P. M., for Springfield.

P. M., for Springfield.
The morning train from Boston arrive at Springfield at 11 3-4 A. M., at Pittsfield 3, at Chatham 4 1-2, and at Albany, 5 3-4 P. M. Fare through, \$5 00.
The ears leave Albany for Utica at 7 P. M. The stemboats leave Albany for New York at 7 P. M. arrive at New York at 5 A. M.

arrive at New York at 5 A. M.

The evening train from Boston arrives at Spring-field 8.1-2 P M., leave next morning at 6, arrive at Pittsfield 9, at Chatham 10.1-2 A. M., and at Albany 11.3.4 A. M.

11 3 4 A. M.

The morning train from Albany arrives at Chatham 7 1-4, at Pittsfield 8, A. M., at Springfield 11 3-4 P. M., and Boston 6 3-4 P. M.

The evening train from Albany arrives at Chatham at 8 1-4, at Pittsfield 10 P. M., at Springfield 1 1-2 A. M.; and at Boston 8 A. M.

The cars of the Hudson and Berkshire Railroad will run between Chatham and Hudson, in consection with the above trains.

mas, the brightest stars of modern Abolitionism, the one is dead, and the other damned.

Warts — The bark of a willow tree, burnt to ashes, and mixed with strong vinegar and applied to the parts, will remove all warts, corns or excrescences on any mart of the body.

road will run between Chatham and Hudson, in connection with the above trains.

For Greenfield, Hanover and Haberhill.— Stages leave Springfield daily, at 9 P. M., for Haverhill, vin Northampton, Greenfield, Brattleboro', Hanover, &c. Passengers leaving Boston at 3 P. M., may take this line.

G. W. WHISTLER, Engineer.

MAGNIFICENT PAINTING DESCENT FROM THE CROSS

THIS truly splendid picture, after RUBENS. Thrated painting in Antwerp Cathedre exhibited during the day and evening, time, AT CONCERT HALL,

on the corner of Court and Han-opposite Winthrop Hall.

Hours of Exhibition, from 8 A. Single tickets 25 cents; tickets for the same Children ander 10, 121.2 cents.

The Schools with their teachers administrates.

DR. H. CANNON. REFORMED PHYSICIAN.

WOULD announce to the citiz ortance to the sick and afflic Doctor Cannon, therefore, inv boring under disease of any k horing under disease of any kind, to call at No. 6 Vernon-street. All persons after Deafness, or old ulcers of the internal car, a larly invited to call, and be relieved from agreeable complaints.

N. B. Dr. Cannon would solicit such a given over by others, as being best calculations are the successful of the constraint the superior power of the

REV. BILLY HIBBARDS VEGETABLE, ANTI-BILIOUS FAMILY PILLS

A LL who are acquainted Pills will do bim the ju of the last men to impose upon the pue of these Family Pills has been so public where they are to be had; and, a are not held up as a specific for every they have counteracted and cured many stinate chronic diseases; and what they done, it is not improbable they can do a; the language of the inventor:—An earl use of these Pills will enable every of the counterface of the counterface of the counterface. public where they are to be had successfully to be their own physician mplaints.

nre for sale wholesale and retail by s They are for sale wholesale and retail by SAM FOWLER, No. 25 High Street, Clarissown, which is agent. Also for sale by CHARLES W. PLE, bookseller, Newburyport. Price, 50 cent box. Where may also be had

REV. B. HIBBARD'S CARMINATIVE SALVE.

This Salve relieves and cures Felons, Biles Agues in the breast, Milk Cake, Aguen in Ear-ache, Burns, Scalds, Corns, Salt Rhem Swelling, King's Evil, Stiff Neck, Whoopin and Cough occasioned by cold, together up other painful complaints—but it is its own by reter and, in such cases, self-project. peter, and, in such cases, self-praise goes ways. Price 25 cents per box.

BOARDING HOUSE FOR COLORED SEAMEN.

The subscriber begs leave to inform su seamen as may visit Boston, that he has excellent Boarding House for their accordance to the seamen as may visit Boston, that he has excellent Boarding House for their accordance to the seamen the seamen that have been seamen to the seamen the seamen that the sea ance with good order and the principles of most CHRLES A. BATTIST

No. 5, Sun Court Street, But Boston, Juke 8, 1842.

Seamen's Boarding House,

245 Ann-Street, Bosto THE subscriber has opened a good Boardin for Seamen, on the tetal abstinence pro which it shall be his constant endeavor to conthe best possible manner, to the satisficit boarders, and the banishment of every thi immoral character. No drinking or sweari allowed, but order and quietude will charac arrangements of his house. He solicits the of all those scamen who are friendly to it tion of good morals and the cause of refe May 20. THOMAS DRUMMO

TO TRAVELLERS. GENTLEMEN visiting this city are re-invited to stop at the GRAHAM HE Barclay-street, where a quiet home, pleass clean beds, wholesome food, and an atmost poisoned by alcohol or tobacco, await their Those who believe it impossible to live imperate and purely Vegetable Diet wirivation, are requested to give it one trial very convenient to the business part of all the steamboat landings. Terms medically the steamboat landings. tlemen visiting the city with a part of the will find such a home vastly more agreeal hotel. Shower Baths fre

Dr. Channings's New Work.

SECOND PART. THIS day received, and for sale at No. 25 hill, the second part of Dr. Channing's ron the case of the Creole. Price 20 cts.

New-York, June 10, 1842.

Now is the Time. The Finest Head of Hair product

Wyeth's Cream of Lillies. ALL who have used it, acknowledge its for the embellishment and growth of it gradually changes the color of red, gray, or o a beautiful dark. Nothing can sur for dressing the hair; it not only pror but preserves its falling off, or turning go those wearing curls, either real or false, will be manifest by the first trial; nor dot

of curling in damp weather, or after dance Also Wyeth's Curling Cream, Milk of tract of Roses, Bloom of Roses for the ski Water, Florida Water, Cologne Wate, &c. For sale only by the appointed DAN, No. 2, Milk-street, second de

To be Let, or for Sale,

HOUSE, situated half a mile from square feet of land, with a neat Fig arly kitchen Garden, several large Trees, of choice fruit; more than one hay young Pear, Peach, Plum, Cherry, and Qu Grapes, Gooseberries, red, white, and blac red, white, and black Raspberries; Strawb water, a very large bricked rainwater cis shed, containing a Bowling Alley and Sh The basement of the house has a conve en, with a boiler, and pumps of rain and a wash and bathing room, a large dining t lar with a furnace to warm th ford oven; the first floor has two part

square, a sitting or breakfust room, comm with the kitchen by a shding closet; a library second and third floors, eight large chamber small one, with large closets. The house occupied but two years, and would be a fave uation for a boarding house, a boarding sci private family. private family.

About half the purchase me on delivery, the balance might lie two years Inquire of ISAAC LIVERMORE & CO., street, S. NEWELL, P. M., Cambridge, or

Keith, 35 Court street, Boston. Cambridge, June 9. AGENTS OF THE LIBERATOR.

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RHODE-ISLAND.—Wm. Adams, Pautuck
Gould, Warneick.
CONSECTION.—S. S. Cowles, Hurtford;
all Fast Hampton Lange Munice. Cast

CONNECTICUT.—S. S. Cowles, Huttfurs,
Hall, East-Humpton; James Munroe, Calle,
NEW-YORK.—Oliver Johnson, New-York
Charles S. Morton, Albany:—James C. Falle,
Charles S. Morton, Albany:—James C. Falle,
Charles S. Morton, Albany:—James C. Falle,
Barker, Peru.
PERSSYLVANIA.—H. C. Howell, Alleghany:
PERSSYLVANIA.—H. C. Howell, Alleghany:
Vashon. Pittshurg:—M. Preston, West 6.

PENNSYLVANIA.—H. C. Howell, Alleghony, Vashon, Pittsburg;—M. Preston, Brat G. James Fulton, Jr., McWilliamstonn;—Thoms Enterprise;—Thoms Hambleton, Russirán Kent, Andrew's Bridge;—John Cost, Henris M. M'Kim, Philadelphin; Joseph Pulton, Ohio.—James Boyle, Rome;—Charles Oleudian;—Abner G. Kirk, Salem;—James Audien;—Lot Holmes, Columbiana;—Joseph Adale, Cortsville;—Dr. E. D. Hudson, Olsrila. [SEE FIRST PAGE.]

PROM THE POSTMASTER GENERAL. Remittancts by Mail.—'A Postmaster may est money in a letter to the publisher of a newspape pay the subscription of a third person, and figuration of the subscription of the subscription of the subscription of a third person, and figuration of the subscription of th

PUBLISHED EVE ANTI-SLAVERY OFF W. Williams,

whom all remittan-addressed, relating the paper.

ERMS - \$2.50 per \$3.00 at the expira uers and communica DVERTISEMENTS make

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Financial Con LAST GRAV LORING, WILLIAM LLOYD GARRIS

vol. XII.--- N ENGLA

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reductions of Europe, these of the torrid zone, as industry and a judgen Yea would see the inhabit in tests, or assembled in tests, or and the Affghan into distinct tribes, unde many of them only pay a freeze. Their repugnation of the Affghans,' says Bu require; the genius of 'Tee Affghans,' says the stone, in his very valuabit in the free spirit of the Are a little under the roy independency, which the text exposed to the tyran country in the East,) and They all endeavor to mai required. (Cheers,) They as entertain a rancorou the same feeling, mixed flindows. Their country is such feelings. It That winters are as riggister portion of the gloof up to war. They have fort by their chiefs to we their tribes.

or by their chiefs to or their tribes. From war, down to the sher the hill-side, all are we are deadly and intermin his quarrel to his son. down to the shep seadly and intermine a warrel to his son, and legacy. The A winers and the fertility was the character of the institutions, and the institutions, and the intermediate of scotland, render the and athletic as well as to be found on the facts that they are descent from the formation of the formation of the formation of the formation of the captivity transactions appears to the captivity transactions appears to

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